FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[BORBA 8 Apr]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES POST-CONGRESS TASKS

AU151555 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Apr (BTA)--A sitting of the Council of Ministers was held today, at which the tasks for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress were discussed. A report was made by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The report and the statements that followed gave prominence to all-round intensification. The government will take the necessary measures to transfer into practice the complex automation and mechanization on the basis of the multiplication approach, to raise the labor efficiency, to make the best use of the Bulgarian and foreign forerankers' experience. Measures will also be taken to raise the quality of production, to improve the management of the investment process, to utilize the raw and virgin materials in an economical and most efficient way, to increase the efficiency of foreign economic relations and to implement the latest techno-scientific achievements in a consistent manner.

In accordance with the line set forth by the congress the problems of raising the people's living standards will be solved. Conditions will be created for increasing the real incomes of the population and the public consumption funds. Special attention will be given to improving the services, to stepping up the production of consumer goods in relation to consumer demand through developing the light and food industries and extending the standby productions in the remaining enterprises.

Prominence will be given in the future work of the government to the fulfillment of the housing program, the improvement of the medical servicing of the population, reforming and education, raising the qualifications of the executive and managerial cadres. Better conditions will be created for the flourishing of artistic culture and the aesthetic education of the people.

In the field of management the government will channel its efforts into the steady application of the new economic approach and mechanism, unfolding and deepening the democracy in the activity of the state apparatus and improving the style and methods of its work, of the activity of the ministries and the executive committees of the people's councils. Greater importance will be attached to the operative management of the economy and the social processes.

A decree for organisation of the work on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party was approved at the governmental sitting, which was attended by the chairmen of the executive committees of the county people's councils as well.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS ABOUT CONGRESS DECISIONS TO MINERS

AU101925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The miners of Rudozem and Madan, proud of their great successes achieved during the past 5-year plan and inspired by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, today welcomed with particular cordiality Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and state council chairman, to whom they presented a pledge for the BCP Central Committee on fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

At a meeting Todor Zhivkov, who was enthusiastically welcomed with prolonged applause and the slogans "BCP, BCP," as an expression of the miners' affection and gratitude to the party leader, spoke about the work and decisions of the supreme BCP organ and on future tasks. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee he expressed gratitude to the miners for their selfless, noble and highly patriotic work in enhancing the economic might of our socialist motherland.

The BCP Central Committee secretary general emphasized that from the ideological, practical and political viewpoints, the 12th BCP Congress and its decisions were a confirmation and creative continuation of the party's Leninist April line. The 12th BCP Congress was held in a particularly favorable atmosphere. Participation in the congress' work by 125 delegations from fraternal communist, worker parties, national liberation movements and organizations, which of itself is a (?source) of support and confidence, proves the high international prestige of the BCP.

Comrade Zhivkov emphasized further the basic trends of fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the congress' decisions. In order to successfully implement the course toward a total intensification, the attention and efforts of the party organizations, state organs and of all working people must be focused on comprehensive automation of production based on electronics, robot technology, microprocessor technology, complex mechanization of production and on reducing manual work as well as on mass education, dissemination of our own and foreign experience and on an investment policy based on rapid implementation of the (latest) achievements and scientific-technical progress.

Discussing the consistent implementation of the economic approach in material production [word indistinct] sphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the manager of the enterprise owned by the state is the workers collective, and it is entrusted to manage this state property in the interest of society. The main socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the meeting, is to further meet comprehensively the material, intellectual and social needs of the people, which are constantly growing. A new approach must also be introduced in fixing the worker's salary as a basic source of incomes. A new way must also be introduced in forming and utilizing public consumption funds, in building houses, in producing more and better-quality mass consumption goods and in resolving issues connnected with self-sufficiency of the conurbation system in a new manner.

The leader of our party and state further touched on the party's leading role and on the further development of socialist democracy.

Analyzing the international situation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that all efforts by our party and state will be directed, as in the past, toward developing the process of detente, strengthening world peace and comprehensively expanding and deepening the fraternal relations with the CPSU, the Soviet Union, as well as consolidating cohesion and unity with the parties and countries of the socialist community. They will also render support to the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to follow a consistent principled policy of peace and understanding, friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans.

The speech by the BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman was listened to very attentively and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause and slogans in honor of "BCP."

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S TROFIN

Lukanov Meets With Trofin

AU140735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The talks between Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, minister of mines, petroleum and geology, and Political Executive Committee member of the RCP Central Committee began a short while ago in Sofia. Petre Dumínica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Zhivkov Receives Trofin

AU141215 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has received Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, minister of mines, petroleum and geology, and Political Executive Committee member of the RCP Central Committee. Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present. Prior to this meeting, Andrey Lukanov had met with Virgil Trofin.

Power Generation Protocol

AU131924 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Apr (BTA)--Scientific and technological cooperation in power generation between Bulgaria and Romania in the next 5 years will continue to expand. The two countries are expected to develop jointly themes related to the scientific and technological researches in the sphere of coal mining. The exchange of specialists and documentation will be intensified. Bulgaria and Romania are to develop their ties of cooperation in the sphere of design, construction and exploitation of coal fields. This has been provided for in the protocol on scientific and technological cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of Power Generation and the Romanian Ministry of Mining, Oil Industry and Geology. The two sides are to work on themes related to mechanization of the fundamental and auxiliary processes in coal mining.

The document was signed by Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power generation of Bulgaria, and by Mr Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and minister of mining, oil industry and geology.

Trofin Departs 15 Apr

AU151947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The business visit to Bulgaria of Virgil Trofin, deputy premier of the Government of Romania and minister of mining, oil industry and geology, and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, has ended. During his talks with the leaderships of the ministries of power supply, chemical industry, foreign trade and metallurgy and mineral resources, the possibilities of expanding and strengthening cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania in various areas were discussed. Today Virgil Trofin departed from Bulgaria.

MONGOLIAN SECURITY MINISTER VISITS 11-15 APRIL

AU151915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, a delegation of the Mongolian Ministry of Public Security, led by Col Gen Bugyn Dejid, minister of public security, paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria from 11-15 April. During his stay in Bulgaria, the leader of the delegation was received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The members of the delegation had meetings with responsible officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, at which questions pertaining to further developing the fraternal cooperation and collaboration between the two ministries were discussed. Today the delegation departed from Bulgaria.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PLO COUNCIL SESSION

AU101952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] At the invitation of the PLO Executive Committee, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Kiril Ignatov, BCP Central Committee member, has left for Damascus to attend the 15th session of the Palestinian National Council.

PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV

AU141616 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The telegram reads:

I have the honor and joy, on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, on behalf of my comrades--the members of the PLO Executive Committee--and on my own behalf to express most sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of your election to the post of secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, and for the great trust in you manifested by all Bulgarian people.

I take advantage of this pleasant occasion to express our deep respect and sincere gratitude to the BCP and the Bulgarian people, who under your wise leadership and courageous guidance have always stood at the side of the Palestinian people in their just struggle against Zionism and imperialism, the telegram further reads.

I would also like to express our people's and the Palestinian revolutionaries' readiness for further developing friendly relations and mutual cooperation between our two peoples and between the PLO and your heroic party.

HEALTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA SIGNED

AU131930 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 13 Apr (BTA)--The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will continue to expand their traditional health cooperation. This has been decided here at the session of the joint Bulgarian-Libyan subcommittee on health care, which was set up last year.

In the protocol of the session, signed this evening by the heads of the delegations attending it--Acad Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of public health and chairman of the medical academy, and Dr (Abdul Medjid Haddi), first deputy secretary of the general people's health care committee of Libya--the Libyan side is making a high assessment of the assistance rendered by the Bulgarian specialists to the Libyan people in building up the health services. At present 2,000 Bulgarian medical workers work in Libya, 600 as physicians; 15 medical crews are fully servicing hospitals and polyclinics in six towns. Bulgarian projects have been used to build 14 polyclinics, and at the moment three hospitals are under construction and four are being extended. Some 300 Libyan citizens come to Bulgaria every year. Some 20 Bulgarian professors visit Libya every year to render consultative aid.

The document signed today provides for the training of 200 Libyan boys and girls in Bulgaria's secondary medical education establishments. Bulgaria will receive for specialization a group of Libyan physicians on such specialities as psysiotherapy, prosthesis, pharmacology. Cooperation is to be developed in resort therapy, aviation and underwater medicine.

TRANSPORTATION PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY SIGNED

TA101717 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The joint Turkish-Bulgarian transportation committee has completed its meeting in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. A sixth protocol was signed at the end of the meeting envisaging the development of cooperation between the two countries in the field of transportation.

The protocol was signed by Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur on behalf of Turkey, and by Transportation Minister Vasil Tsanov on behalf of Bulgaria. The protocol envisages the development of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of maritime, ground, air and railroad transportation within the framework of the agreements signed between the two countries during the past 4 years. The protocol also posits certain specific measures which will encourage the West Europe-Middle East transit traffic to pass through Bulgaria and Turkey.

Transportation Minister Necmi Ozgur completed his official contacts in Sofia. He was received by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov yesterday. Ozgur also met Andrey Lukanov, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of economic affairs. Ozgur and his delegation will return to Turkey this evening.

COMMUNIQUE ON ARAB TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT

AU141934 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Apr 81

["In an Atmosphere of Friendship"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Apr (BTA)--The Bulgarian trade unions and the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions expressed confidence that the furthering of ties between the two organizations will contribute to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Bulgarian and the Arab working people. This was underlined in the communique of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions signed here today. The document was signed by the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, and by the secretary general of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, Mr (Abu Bakr Jalud).

The delegation of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions came on visit here on April 10.

The delegation of the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, led by Mr (Abu Bakr Jalud), had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov. In an atmosphere of complete understanding, views were exchanged on topical international issues and on the workers' and TU movement in the world.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East. The delegations underlined that the increasing American presence in the Arab region, and especially the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, with the support of local reaction, is a dangerous threat to freedom, national independence and social progress both to the countries in that region and to many European, Asian, African and Latin American states. Denounced were the Camp David accords and the separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty under the U.S. aegis aimed against the Arab national liberation movement.

The delegations expressed full support for the just struggle of the working people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, the multinational companies, colonialism, reaction and neocolonial robbery, to the struggle for national liberation, independence and the establishment of a new and more equitable economic order, for social progress and peace.

It was underlined that the friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries, led by the USSR, and the other progressive forces in the world are a necessary condition for materialization of the legitimate interests and strivings of all peoples fighting for freedom and national independence.

A program of joint action of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions was adopted.

LILOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN SANDINIST FRONT DELEGATE

AU112045 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 81 p 12

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, today received in Sofia Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership of Nicaragua, who is leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation to the 12th BCP Congress.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HAVANA

AU150713 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Georgi Dimitrov Goshkin, the committee's chairman, left Sofia a short while ago for Cuba to attend a session of the World Peace Council, which will be held in Havana from 18 to 21 April.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH BRITAIN SIGNED

AU101636 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] London, 10 Apr (BTA)--The regular annual session of the Commission on Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation of Great Britain and Bulgaria ended here. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade.

This morning a protocol was signed on extending bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed with the positive results of the session and the headway made in the development of relations in these spheres.

Mr Pirinski met the deputy minister of trade, industry and foreign affairs of Great Britain, the chairman of the British Foreign Trade Department Lord (Limmerick), and other prominent representatives of the business circles here.

BRIEFS

BOZHINOV, DOYNOV AT EXHIBITION--In honor of the 12th BCP Congress, an exhibition of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources opened at the Sofia "Ovcha Kupel" Hall. Over 300 goods produced by ferrous and nonferrous industry have been exhibited. New machines for mining industry are displayed, as well as numerous equipment and devices demonstrating the introduction of technical progress to Bulgarian industry. Comrade Todor Bozhinov opened the exhibition; he greeted the leaders, managers, specialists and workers attending the opening ceremony, and congratulated them for the great award presented to them--the "Banner of Labor Glory"--which is being awarded for the greatest contribution to the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The opening was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov as well. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Mar 81 AU]

MAY DAY WORK ARRANGEMENTS--In connection with the May Day celebration, 1, 2 and 3 May will be holidays. Those included in the 5-day work week system have to work on 30 May, Saturday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Apr 81 AU]

BOZHINOV READS BCP GREETINGS TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU131900 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 81 p 8

["Text" of BCP Central Committee greetings address to the 16th CPCZ Congress, read by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at a friendship rally held on 9 April in the city of Cesce Budejovice]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Czechoslovak friends,

On behalf of the BCP Centr-l Committee, I express most sincere gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee for the invitation to a delegation of our party to participate in the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress. With great emotion I am fulfilling the assignment entrusted to me to address fraternal greetings and best wishes to the delegates participating in your congress, to all Czechoslovak communists and to the entire Czechoslovak people on behalf of the BCP, the Bulgarian people and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, personally.

Our delegation is glad to meet you--the representatives of the heroic and industrious Czechoslovak people--at this moving rally of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship. We are deeply touched by the cordial welcome accorded to us, being convinced that it is an expression of fraternal friendship and solidarity with Georgi Dimitrov's party and with the Bulgarian people.

Comrades,

It is with great attention and interest that we listened to the analytical and well-founded report on the activities and achievements of your party and people since the 15th CPCZ Congress, and about the new tasks for the forthcoming 5-year plan period, read to the congress by Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, outstanding leader of the CSSR and international communist and workers' movement, consistent Marxist-Leninist, great internationalist and champion of CSSR-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation.

The BCP is familiar with the revolutionary traditions of the CPCZ. Created 60 years ago under the immediate influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the CPCZ marched in the front ranks of the struggle waged by both the Czech and Slovak peoples against fascist oppressors, for the victory of the socialist revolution. We, the Bulgarian communists, sincerely rejoice that the CPCZ today is a united and cohesive party, rallied under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. We rejoice that it is a militant vanguard of its workers class and people.

We particularly rejoice at the remarkable successes you have achieved in all sectors of life--in the economic and cultural fields, as well as in asserting the socialist way of life--all these successes being the results of the creative spirit and initiative, and the constructive efforts devoted by your workers class, by your agricultural laborers and by the people's intelligentsia.

Despite the existing difficulties, the CSSR is pursuing its development at stable rates of speed. As a result of this the economic potential of the country is increasing, and considerable structural changes have been implemented on the basis of an accelerated development of those economic branches which are the exponents of technical progress, as well as thanks to your country's participation in the international division of labor. This is the solid basis which enabled the country to achieve new victories in improving the people's living standard and more fully revealing the advantages of the socialist way of life in Czechoslovakia.

These successes confirmed the stand of the CSSR as one of the most highly developed industrial-agrarian states with a prospering culture and great international prestige.

The BCP, as well as the People's Republic of Bulgaria, highly appreciate these successes and the great contribution of the CSSR to consolidating the unity and strength of the Warsaw Pact defense alliance, as well as your country's contribution to expanding and perfecting economic cooperation within the CEMA framework. We are glad that the CSSR is an active member of the socialist community, and an important factor of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrades,

On the basis of the successes achieved, the 16th CPCZ Congress is mapping out new goals, involving higher responsibility as regards the construction of a developed socialist society, so that a higher living standard may be reached for your population. In order to implement such goals, tasks concerned with further improving the efficiency and quality of each activity are being assigned to the Czechoslovak communists and to all working people in your country. This must be done through a higher efficiency of production means, through the wide expansion and application of scientific and technical achievements, through an intensification of participation in the international socialist division of labor, in particular with the USSR, as well as through perfecting planned leadership of the national economy, and last but not least, through an increasingly active participation of the working people in all these activites. We are convinced that the decisions which your congress will adopt will be implemented. Your past experience and the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPCZ guarantee this.

Comrades,

Only a few days ago the 12th BCP Congress ended. Our congress assessed the results achieved during the 1976-80 period, mapping out the forthcoming tasks to be accomplished during the coming 5-year plan period and for the period up to 1990. Regardless of some difficulties, remarkable results have been achieved in our country, results which once more confirmed the correctness of the April plenum policy conducted by the BCP, a policy created and organized by the BCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

In the last 10 years, our country's consumption funds almost doubled, our national income almost doubled as well, and social labor productivity nearly doubled during that same period. During the 5-year plan period that has elapsed, our country's economy underwent considerable progressive changes in its production structure. Electronics, the electrotechnical industry, instrument building, robotics, the hydropower industry, heavy machine building, transportation machine building and the chemical industry, as well as other branches of production, have particularly developed. Our agricultural production increased by 12 percent during the period under review, and our animal husbandry production increased by 22 percent. The party policy of building up a highly concentrated and specialized agriculture was implemented. The foreign trade exchange of our country increased almost twice, the relative share of machines and equipment in our exports having achieved 45 percent of the total trade volume.

These achievements in our economic development permitted us to ensure the further upsurge of our people's living standard.

In summing up the results of this work from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out as follows: "We can now state with legitimate and patriotic pride: Under the party's leadership, with the selfless efforts of millions of working people, we marked the first decade since the adoption of the BCP program by building--figuratively speaking--another, second, new Bulgaria, and we are now entering the second decade since the adoption of this program with two Bulgarias instead of one."

The 12th BCP Congress assigned great, new tasks to our people along the path of building a developed socialist society in our country. During the forthcoming Eighth 5-Year Plan period, we will further pursue the development of our national economy at stable and regular rates of speed. In conformity with the basic tenets of the party program, in accordance with the level achieved in our country's development and in accordance with the conditions under which we will continue to build mature socialism in our country, the 12th BCP Congress adopted as its main socioeconomic task for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period the pursuit of the policy of comprehensively satisfying the growing material, intellectual and social needs of the people, on the basis of intensifying the national economy, consistently applying the new economic mechanism and further perfecting the socialist social relations.

We are aware of the fact that in order to accomplish this task we have many difficulties to overcome, but we are convinced that we will achieve these goals which we have assigned ourselves, because our people, our workers class, our agricultural laborers and our intelligentsia are united and strongly rallied around the party policy, and because our working people consider the construction of a developed socialist society as their own vital cause.

This year we will celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. All our people are awaiting this anniversary with optimism and confidence in the future. We are proud of the fact that the years of socialist development are the climax and greatest achievement in Bulgaria's 13 century history, and that the BCP--which is the heir of our people's democratic, progressive and revolutionary traditions--is the source of inspiration and the organizer of all our successes. In its 90 years of existence on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party has raised these principles to a new, historical level.

Comrades,

Bulgarian-CSSR relations today are developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The foundations of our present relations were laid down by the 1948 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, under which we can read the signatures of two great leaders of the BCP and CPCZ--Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald. The slogan "Friendship for Friendship, Loyalty for Loyalty," which was launched during the signing of this treaty by Georgi Dimitrov, has become the basic principle of relations between our two fraternal parties and countries.

Renewed in 1968, this treaty represents a lasting basis for the further expansion of our comprehensive relations. It is an expression of our unity and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. During the last 5-year plan period, the total value of the exchange of goods between our two countries surpassed R2 billion which, compared to the previous 5-year plan period, is an increase of 52 percent. Production sharing and specialization in the production of machines, freight car construction, electric equipment and technology, and the chemical industry is expanding.

The Bulgarian communists and working people highly appreciate the friendship and cooperation among Bulgarians, Czechs and Slovaks, and between the BCP and CPCZ. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared," our comprehensive dependence upon each other is interwoven in numerous threads of cooperation in all sectors--in the economic, political and military-defense sector, as well as in the creative-cultural fields. This is a cooperation made of daily deeds, as they are implemented in both countries, with the joint efforts of Bulgarians, Czechs and Slovaks."

Bulgarian-CSSR friendship is promoted by the friendship between the BCP and CPCZ. Full unanimity of views exists between the two parties on all issues of theory and practice of socialist construction, and on the international situation of the international communist and workers movement.

We share the high appreciation made by Comrade Gustav Husak as regards our cooperation. He pointed out that "we can quite legitimately state the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship is a living, constantly developing and strengthening organism, which is penetrating all fields of our two states' social life. This is in the interest of our countries' peoples. At the same time, it represents our common contribution to consolidating the unity and developing the cooperation among the countries of the socialist community."

The meetings between Comrades Gustav Husak and Tudor Zhivkov are of exceptionally great importance for the constant development of Bulgarian-CSSR relations. At these meetings the successes achieved are assessed and new landmarks are mapped out for expanding and consolidating friendship between our two parties and peoples.

Comrades,

The comprehensive progress of our two countries, the further fruitful development of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples is impossible without lasting peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The Bulgarian communists and our people are deeply confident that peace can be preserved and consolidated, while war and violence can be excluded from the life of all peoples.

The BCP expresses its concern at the aggravation of international tension due to the imperialist circles in the West, the intensification of reactionary and militarist circles in the West, the intensification of reactionary and militarist forces, and the increased danger of war. The actions of the leading NATO circles have caused a freeze in the process of detente, and have provoked a drastic exacerbation of the international situation. They have resulted in an intensification of military hysteria and psychosis. The antihuman strategy of imperialism and reaction is opposed by the Soviet Union with a consistent program of peace, security and cooperation.

In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, deeply analyzed, from a political and theoretical point of view, the contemporary international situation. In further developing the CPSU peace program, he proposed new initiatives and concrete measures for pursuing the process of detente and disarmament, for consolidating mutual trust among states, as well as for stopping the arms race, for negotiations with the United States, and for achieving relations based on equality and mutual advantage with all countries, regardless of their social system. This peace program, permeated by realism, foresight and deep humanitarianism, was once more confirmed in Comrade Brezhnev's greetings address to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We wholeheartedly support the new Soviet proposals and we declare that we will struggle for their practical implementation. At the same time, we categorically reject the policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces, in the first place of American imperialism, and we declare ourselves in favor of peace and against war. The policy of confrontation against the USSR and the socialist community conducted by imperialism is shortsighted and has no future!

The Soviet Union and our fraternal community are capable of resolutely resisting the provocations of the imperialist forces, and bring the attempts of reaction to failure. Our well coordinated peace-loving policy points to the only sensible alternative--a path toward peace and a just future for mankind. This policy is in conformity with the vital interests of all peoples and of the present and future generations.

With the same resolve, we oppose the hegemonist and anti-Soviet policy of the Chinese leadership which is hostile to socialism and peace in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is proceeding side by side with the socialist community countries, and is waging a consistent and constructive policy of peace and detente.

The BCP and our country devote great attention to the development of relations with the Balkan countries. Our policy is aimed at consolidating good-neighborly relations and expanding cooperation, as well as intensifying mutual trust among states in this area of Europe, which was a hotbed of tension in the past, and transforming it into a zone of peace and understanding.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is building its relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Our country is active in developing mutually advantageous cooperation.

The BCP thinks that communists all over the world bear special responsibility in preserving universal peace. Our party is conducting dynamic activities for consolidating the ranks of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This BCP policy is assuming particular importance today when the imperialist circles have intensified their attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist community, and have increased their subversive activities against the socialist countries. This is why the Bulgarian communists, guided by the principles of socialist internationalism, have expressed their unanimous conviction that the party of Polish communists and the people of Poland will resolutely resist internal and international reaction, will pull Poland out of the crisis and will ensure further successes in the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

In closing my address, dear comrades, I would like once more to wish you, and through you to the fraternal Czechoslovak people, even greater new successes in building a developed socialist society and in successfully implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Long live the CPCZ--the vanguard of the Czechoslovak people! Long live the CSSR! Long live and prosper the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and CPCZ, between the Bulgarian and CSSR peoples! May the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the international communist and workers movement strengthen!

Long live peace!

Long live communism!

SRV DELEGATE'S CONGRESS-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Colotka Receives SRV Official

OW101645 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Apr (VNA)--Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee, and head of the VCP delegation to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, was cordially received yesterday by Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and prime minister of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government.

Peter Colotka warmly praised the revolutionary heroism of the Vietnamese people and affirmed that Czechoslovakia would constantly be a loyal friend of the Vietnamese people in their noble cause of national construction and defence.

Nguyen Duy Trinh sincerely thanked the Czechoslovak party and government for their hospitality and praised the splendid achievements of the Czechoslovak people in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPCZ headed by Gustav Husak.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and fraternal comradeship.

Bratislava Address

OW101625 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA April 10--Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and head of its delegation to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, addressed a mass meeting yesterday at the Slovnaft petro-chemical complex in Bratislava.

Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "At the congress, we attentively followed the report of Comrade Gustav Husak, successor to the cause of Klement Gottwald, a prominent activist in the international communist and workers' movement and a great friend of the Vietnamese people.

Over the past 60 years the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has proved its complete loyalty to the communist cause, the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the interests of the working class and the entire people of Czechoslovakia. Under the party's leadership and with the great and valuable assistance of the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak people have smashed many counter-revolutionary putsches by imperialism and the domestic reactionaries, and taken the country quickly, vigorously and steadily to becoming a developed socialist society.

"The successes in socialist construction over the past decade, the most glorious ever period in the history of Czechoslovakia, have brought out the historic significance of your 15th congress, which laid down the general line to build a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia. The present congress is convened at a time when the country has succeeded in building a strong economy with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology, and an ever better material and cultural life.

"These successes, together with the principled and active foreign policy consistent with Comrade Gottwald's well-known adage, namely to ally forever with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have been positive contributions to strengthening the socialist system, consolidating peace and security in Europe and elsewhere and increasing Czechoslovakia's international prestige. The Communist Party and the people of Viet Nam rejoice at the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in general and of the Slovanaft complex in particular, and believe that they will in the light of the resolution of the 16th congress, step up their socialist emulation movement to obtain still greater successes."

After [reviewing] the situation in the world and in Viet Nam, Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "The party and the people of Vietnam are proud of having a close friend and a dear brother in the party and people of Czechoslovakia, who are always by their side. This friendship and fraternity have found so many expressions in the sentiments and work of the communists, workers, farmers and intellectuals of Czechoslovakia in support of Viet Nam against the U.S. and Chinese aggression.

"The statement of the party Central Committee and the Government of Czechoslovakia released right after the Chinese aggression against Viet Nam, reaffirming their fraternal solidarity and full support for the Vietnamese just struggle against the expansionist aggressors, have encouraged the Vietnamese people to fight the enemy. The movement for support and assistance to Viet Nam has spread all over Czechoslovakia.

"The Vietnamese people will forever be grateful for the strong support and valuable assistance given them by the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia. We note with joy that a new stage in the intensification of the unshakable friendship and allround cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Viet Nam and Czechoslovakia has started following the friendship visit to Viet Nam in 1980 by a Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of the republic.

Loyal to the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh, who together with President Klement Gottwald had laid the foundations for the great Vietnam-Czechoslovakia friendship, the Vietnamese people pledge to do their best to cultivate the close and lasting militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the parties and the people of Viet Nam and Czechoslovakia.

ARMY MAJOR'S PRECONGRESS ARTICLE ON ARMY TRENDS

AU112150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Maj Jiri Bulka, commander of the Carpathian Motorized Infantry of the Czechoslovak People's Army, under the rubric "With Creative Work To Meet the 16th CPCZ Congress": "We Will Spare No Effort; The Main Tasks Await the Soldiers in the Summer Period"]

[Excerpts] Fulfillment of the all-formation pledge confirms that this common feat is progressing well. By 25 February, within the framework of celebrations of the 33d anniversary of Victorious February, we carried out a public inspection of the results of the socialist competition, which showed that more than 40 percent of the individual and collective pledges undertaken had already been successfully fulfilled. However, we must admit self-critically that even despite the results achieved it is also necessary to battle against efforts by certain individuals to make the conditions easier, against manifestations of certain formalism and inconsistency in the evaluations. But these are problems with which we must cope on our own, particularly through constant and consistent control and knowledge of the true state of affairs. In the course of fulfilling the pledge, the results in education have improved, the moral-political state has been consolidated and the standards of relations in the military collectives, as well as between the draftee soldiers and professional soldiers also have improved.

The living conditions in our garrison are also improving. This year the construction of a new hostel for professional soldiers will start, which will solve a very urgent problem; and in the present 5-year plan the construction of new family apartments of the first category is also planned for the garrison. We trust it will also be possible locally to create conditions for employing the wives of professional soldiers. Likewise, we want to improve the barrack environment; this is also an important part of our pledge.

We realize that we are fulfilling this pledge in a most complicated international situation, which is being constantly aggravated by the risky U.S. policy. We know that our enemies are stepping up their ideological subversion against the socialist countries, striving as, after all, they have always done in the past, to damage, disrupt and destroy socialism. That is also why we do not want to fulfill the pledge only for our own glory and advantage, but primarily so as to enhance the defense ability of our fatherland, for the high and good preparedness and constant combat readiness of our Czechoslovak People's Army.

PELIKAN ANALYZES BREZHNEV CONGRESS REMARKS

LD140951 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Brezhnev's Message in Prague Not Ambiguous"]

[Text] Many people are wondering about the political significance of Brezhnev's visit to Prague for the congress of the "normalized" Czechoslovak Communist Party. Anyone expecting a clear stance on Moscow's intentions with regard to Polish affairs has been disappointed. But it could not have been otherwise: Soviet leaders never announce what they intend to do in advance, but they do carefully calculate their movements and gestures. This is why Brezhnev's appearance on the Prague congress platform alongside Husak and Bilak does have a very precise meaning.

First and foremost Brezhnev was keen to demonstrate his backing for the Husak regime, the weakest and most exposed to Polish contagion of all the regimes of the Soviet bloc. Through his presence, Brezhnev showed that the regime established 12 years ago with Soviet tanks is not being abandoned and that indeed the regime is well and constitutes an example of how it is possible to govern without popular support but with Soviet military and economic support.

At the same time Brezhnev was keen to reassert specifically in Prague the validity of his doctrine of limited sovereignty and consequently his interpretation of the Helsinki agreements: He regards noninterference in other states' internal affairs as valid only with regard to relations between states with different political systems, not for relations among the states of the Soviet bloc. First Husak and then Brezhnev solemnly repeated the principle that everything that happens in Poland or any other state of the socialist community is an internal matter and at the same time shared by the socialist countries and by them alone. To avoid any ambiguity both Brezhnev and Husak cited the USSR's "fraternal aid" to Czechoslovakia in August 1968 as an example of this joint commitment to defend the interests of socialism.

The repetition of all this in Prague was also a way of saying to the West: We are not afraid of your warnings and threats of reprisals. We experienced this in 1968 when, following the intervention, the USSR seemed isolated on the international plane, but a few months later the world communist party conference was held and economic and political cooperation was reintroduced among all the European countries, leading eventually to the Helsinki conference.

Isolating the Polish problem within the framework of the Soviet bloc, Brezhnev again expressed the hope that the Polish communists will be able to halt the counterrevolution themselves. But here too there is something new: Neither Brezhnev nor Husak expressed their confidence in the present Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] leadership and Polish Government, as they did last December. In the language of the Kremlin leaders this means that the present leadership of Kania and Jaruzelski is perhaps no longer able to control the situation and is therefore an exhortation to the "healthy forces" to resume control of the situation, even through the use of "fraternal aid" (which, following the recently completed military maneuvers, could be set in motion in 3 hours).

Meanwhile, after weeks of tension, Poland has regained respite and calm. The latest PZPR Central Committee meeting undoubtedly reduced the threat of internal repression. This meeting did not resolve the principal problems, but its importance lies in the fact that the advocates of the hard line did not prevail; on the contrary, under pressure from the PZPR's grass roots, Kania's leadership eventually decided to convene the party congress at the end of July--a congress which can only consolidate the line of dialogue among the party, the trade union and the masses and renew the party leadership in this direction.

This could improve the political climate in Poland by providing the leadership with the trust of the majority of citizens but, paradoxically, at the same time it could increase the threat of intervention by Moscow, which could not tolerate a Communist Party which became spokesman for political and economic reforms of the socialist system.

Despite these threats, there is still a possibility for gradual continuation of the renewal process. Walesa's trade union is aware of these threats and is setting its sights on dialogue and even limited agreements with General Jaruzelski's government. The government and the PZPR too seem determined to continue along the path of negotiation with the trade union, with the peasants, intellectuals and young people and above all with the Catholic Church.

In this situation a major contribution can also be made by the EEC, the European governments and the world's socialist and democratic forces: 1--by expressing their full solidarity with the Polish working class and people and with the expression of national unity represented by the Solidarity trade union; 2--by continuing to support the present leadership of the country of Kania and Jaruzelski on both the political and the material planes, encouraging it to resolve the political and economic problems in political terms; 3--by continuing and increasing food and financial aid to Poland to avert a disastrous situation, which could erupt into spontaneous manifestations and therefore repression; 4--by continually denouncing the USSR's military, economic and political pressures on the Polish Government, which are preventing the Polish leadership from finding political solutions in the spirit of compromise.

The old Soviet leader's visit to Prague has therefore not provided a clear answer to our anxieties. The uncertainties will undoubtedly remain until the PZPR Congress in late July. But every additional week and month of tranquility for the Polish people and leaders increases our hope that the tragic shadows of 1956 and 1968, sadly evoked from the Prague Congress platform, will not fall over Poland and Europe.

BRATISLAVA RADIO REPORTS LATEST SOLIDARITY DEMANDS

LD151320 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 15 Apr 81

[By Warsaw correspondent Stefan Simak]

[Text] At their session in Gdansk the leaders of Walesa's trade unions have drawn up a new list of demands which they intend to discuss with the Polish Government. They have also agreed on the procedure to adopt in these discussions.

The leaders of Walesa's trade unions have adopted new tactics in view of the social tension and the economic situation which threatens to explode and which could even sweep away Solidarity. Proceeding from past victories, future negotiations with the government are intended to produce less social tension. But if an agreement cannot be reached, they still do not rule out strikes or strike threats. In this way they in fact reject the guarantees of the Sejm, which has pledged to supervise the observance of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

The latest demands cover six areas; they are interrelated and are of a purely political character. What are their objectives? They want access to the mass media and to propaganda, the legalization of strikes, the protection of antisocialist forces and in connection with the Bydgoszcz conflict, they want to continue a campaign of vilifying the representatives of party and state bodies. Last but not least, they intend to press for the registration of Rural Solidarity; in other words, they are working for the political division of the Polish countryside.

The latest demands of the leaders of Walesa's trade unions, as you can see, have nothing in common with a trade union movement. On the contrary, they only confirm that their ultimate objective is the escalation of political pressure and the weakening of socialism in Poland.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD152314 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Ruediger von Wechmar, president of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

They agreed that at a time of the present aggravation of the international situation, the only sensible alternative is a constructive dialogue aimed at further lessening of international tension, and its extension to the military sphere. Minister Chnoupek stressed the importance of the new Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, particularly the proposal for a freeze of the present level of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ruediger von Wechmar pointed out the need for greater activity in disarmament negotiations and for the achievement of concrete results in this sphere. Minister Chnoupek acquainted Herr von Wechmar with the Czechoslovak view of the proceedings thus far at the Madrid follow-up meeting, and stressed that it should reach an agreement on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Ruediger von Wechmar appreciated Czechoslovakia's active contribution to the work of the United Nations, particularly as regards efforts to solve questions relating to international security and disarmament.

INDRA MEETS WITH VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD160936 Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr (CTK)--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received here on Wednesday the visiting delegation of the Nicaraguan State Council, headed by its Chairman Carlos Nunez Tellez.

He briefed the guests on the results of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czecholslovakia, and stressed that it voiced full support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the people of El Salvador and other Latin American nations.

Indra appreciated the positive development of Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations, and said good conditions exist for their further intensification. He assured the delegation that Czechoslovakia will support and help the Nicaraguan people in their efforts to attain their revolutionary goals.

Carlos Nunez Tellez stressed that international solidarity played an important role in supporting the Nicaraguan revolution, and is equally important for the fight of the Salvadoran people for freedom and independence.

GREETINGS SENT ON ETHIOPIAN STATE HOLIDAY

Husak, Strougal Message

AU112048 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 3 Apr (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Commission for Founding the Ethiopian Working People's Party, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country, Victory Day.

Chnoupek to Counterpart

AU112049 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the state holiday of the latter's country.

16 APRIL SED CONGRESS MORNING SESSION CLOSED

LD160900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0813 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN)--The 10th party congress began its deliberations this morning with a closed session.

GERMAN LEADERS GIVE SPEECHES, REPORTS 15 APRIL

Mittag: Commission Report

LD152341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, delivered the report of the commission on the draft of the 10th SED congress directive on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy for the period 1981-1985. As chairman of the commission he said that the draft has been handed to the delegates by Erich Honecker before the start of the party congress debate. "Thus every delegate was in a position to have time to acquaint himself with this important document and to submit proposals."

Mittag said that Erich Honecker set the basic tasks for the development of the national economy from 1981 to 1985 in the Central Committee report to the party congress. The report reflected "in a concentrated manner the huge creative work which our party, our Central Committee with Comrade Erich Honecker at the head, have done." It demonstrated how the generally valid principles of Marxism-Leninism in the GDR are being made effective for the benefit of the people and to safeguard peace. The tasks it set are based on far-reaching analysis. "It clearly shows what brings us forward and what new requirements have to be overcome."

But above all the Central Committee report is testimony to the unity and cohesion of the party, the scientific basis and also the links with the masses of its policy, states the commission's report. "It is a document of optimism, of strength and of the sure knowledge in our victory." The main task, the unity of economic and social policy, continues to determine its actions.

The commission was able to state that the draft of the directive before it is aimed fully at carrying out the main task set in the Central Committee report and at the party's economic strategy for the eighties which has been developed for this. The directive contained the sociopolitical aims set for this including what is necessary in science, education and culture. It stated clearly what was needed in the way of economic performance. Mittag said: "In our planned socialist economy all development targets and proportions are aimed at a unified goal--for the good of the people."

During the party congress many collectives have taken on new competition pledges. "This is the reply by the workers in our republic to the policy of our party, which has so impressively been expressed in the report of the Central Committee."

Mittag went on: "We may see these new competition pledges also as constructive statements on the aims and tasks as contained on the draft of the directive. These are truly important and great tasks which are now being solved with the momentum of the 10th party congress." "They testify to the great intellectual and creative potential of our people to its deep trust in the policy of our party, to the power of socialism." The statements and proposals on the directive support in their content the ten main points of emphasis of the party's economic strategy for the eighties.

"The proposals emphasize again and again how our party in a variety of ways uses the great wealth of experience of communist construction in the Soviet Union for the successful development of our republic, as was so impressively expressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. We also received detailed proposals on the draft of the directive which bear the character of proposals on the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan. We propose to the 10th party congress that these proposals be handed over to the competent state organs for evaluation in the further preparation of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan."

Mittag said that the basic tenor of the views, statements and proposals given to the commission was full approval of the content of the directive.

The commission proposed to the party congress after detailed examination of all propositions that the directive before it be passed in order that on this basis and after broad public discussion the law on the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan be worked out.

Mittag said: "In agreement with the content of the statement on the draft of the directive and the propositions before us, we would also like to thank very heartily the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, our Comrade Erich Honecker, for the great work on the further outlook for the development of our republic's national economy in the interest of our people, strengthening socialism in the GDR and of safeguarding peace."

Verner: Motions Committee

LD160926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN)--The report of the Motions Committee was presented by its chairman, Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He announced that the party's supreme forum had received 725 motions from all sections of the population. "However much the motions may differ in their specific concerns, they all have one thing in common: The motions express unanimous agreement with the policy of the party whose aim is the good of the people and the profound confidence of the citizens on the Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Erich Honecker." They are proof of the increased awareness and political maturity of the citizens of the GDR and eloquent evidence of living democracy.

"Many of the proposals and suggestions contained in the motions enrich in a true sense of the word the treasure house of clever ideas to which the communists and other working people, in preparation for our 10th congress, have contributed in their millions with great political commitment," Paul Verner emphasized.

The chairman of the committee described the active cooperation of the friendly parties in the preparation for the 10th congress as an expression of the well-proven community of purpose in the building of socialism. "The proposals submitted by them to the SED Central Committee contain valuable thoughts and ideas for raising efficiency in the economic sector and in other spheres of our social development.

"We are certain that we are speaking in the name of all delegates if we extend our cordial thanks to the members of our party, to the members of friendly parties and all others for the ideas and constructive proposals contained in the motions submitted to the 10th congress."

Many of the motions contain proposals for opening up productivity and effective reserves [effektivitaetreserven] to achieve a high growth of efficiency in the economy. All the ideas contained in them had already been taken into consideration in the report of the Central Committee and the directive.

"Motions drawing attention to certain shortcomings and obstacles have been treated by the Central Committee as submissions and have been passed on to the government authorities concerned to be dealt with by them," the chairman of the committee said. "The motions committee also had before it the results of the processing of these motions."

The report of the motions committee was unanimously endorsed by the delegates.

Axen: Solidarity Appeal

LD152342 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Editorial Committee report delivered by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen at the 10th SED Congress--date not given--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, in accordance with our revolutionary traditions and the internationalist tasks of our party as set out by Comrade Erich Honecker in the report of the Central Committee, the Editorial Committee proposes the adoption of a solidarity appeal of the 10th SED Congress. Permit me dear comrades to read the text of this appeal to you:

In today's world a determined struggle is developing for peace, democracy and social progress. More people and additional social stratas are joining the ranks of this struggle. Imperialism and reaction, which are incapable of solving mankind's problems, resort increasingly to brutal force and terror, and apply oppressive measures against all those fighting for a peaceful and happy life for their people. They resist progress with all their strength. Their adventurist policy endangers the existence of human civilization. The 10th SED Congress, on behalf of the communists and all working people of the GDR, affirms its fraternal ties and firm solidarity with all communists, with all revolutionaries and patriots who are being tortured in the prisons and concentration camps of anti-popular regimes.

We salute all fighters for national and social liberation who are subjected to oppression, persecution and discrimination; all who are fighting an unselfish struggle underground and often at the risk of their lives for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress, against war, fascism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The 10th SED Congress raises its voice for the release of the secretary general of the Communist Party of Paraguay, Antonio Maidana, who is languishing in the prisons of the Stroessner dictatorship. [applause] We demand freedom for the secretary general of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, Mohamed Farhad. [applause] We demand the release of Nelson Mandela, the outstanding freedom fighter of the oppressed people of South Africa [applause]. The 10th SED Congress joins all democratic forces throughout the world in the call: freedom for the president of the Frente Amplio of Uruguay, General Liber Seregni. [applause] With disgust we condemn the racist, Zionist, fascist and dictatorial regimes in South Africa, which are supported materially and morally by imperialism, and also those in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, South Korea and Paraguay. The citizens of the GDR stand in a spirit of solidarity, at the side of those fighting for the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to establish a national state of its own, without detriment to the security and sovereignty of all states of this region.

Our solidarity and greetings go out to the fighting peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador. [prolonged applause] We declare our solidarity with the just struggle of the democratic forces of Northern Ireland for the realization of their democratic and civil rights, our solidarity with all fighters for national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world. [applause]

With indignation we condemn the activities of the most aggressive circles of imperialism to halt the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation, to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, to slander the inalienable right of the peoples of self determination as terrorism, and to counter the struggle for liberation of the peoples with peace-endangering blackmailing maneuvers.

The congress rejects the humiliating job-denial practice, the exercise of political and economic pressure, neo-fascism and the constant violation of human rights by imperialism. The congress condemns most strongly anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. They serve as a pretext for the imperialist arms drive. They are used to sow discord among the peoples. Anti-communism and anti-Sovietism are used to slander the true fighters for peace and social progress. [applause]

We bow our heads before the heroes who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle against tyranny. The wheel of history cannot be reversed. Any attempt to halt it by force and terror is doomed to failure. The SED and the GDR people will continue to consistently fulfill their internationalist duty and practice fraternal solidarity with all fighters for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. The 10th SED Congress. [Applause]

Western Media Attacked

LD152302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 APR (ADN)--Under the leadership of the SED and in firm fighting alliance with the CPSU, the communists and all workers of the Baltic area are doing their best to fulfill the new tasks debated and adopted by the 10th party congress. This was the assurance given by Ernst Timm, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Rostock SED Bezirk Executive, speaking at the 10th SED Congress.

Simply because the shouters of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism vituperate against the unity and cohesion of the party, its firm ties with the people, it cannot be stated clearly enough: "It is fortunate for the citizens of our republic that the party of the working class is always guided by scientific socialism, by the doctrines of our great men and that it applies them concretely to our conditions. We shall, therefore, further deepen the power of the workers and farmers, the close alliance between party and people. We shall not be shaken in this principle. This is also a reply to those who, in the face of the events in the People's Republic of Poland, want to fish in troubled waters in the GDR too. I have in mind the hateful agitators in the Western mass media. These enemies of detente and social progress do not wish to and never will understand that the people of the GDR have irrevocably decided in favor of socialism."

Timm pointed out that in the Rostock Bezirk, in the further development of the material and technical basis, there is concentration above all on decisive projects for which the Rostock Bezirk bears a great responsibility for the GDR. These are the development of the ports of Rostock and Wismar, the setting-up of a fertilizer works near Rostock and the further development of the "Bruno Leuschner" nuclear power station in Greifswald-Lubmin.

15 APRIL SESSION ENDS WITH ENDORSEMENT OF REPORTS

LD152316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN)--SED Congress Chairman Harry Tisch announced that by about 1730 of the fifth day of the congress 50 delegates had spoken on the report of the Central Committee presented by Erich Honecker to the 10th SED Congress, on the report of the Central Auditing Committee and on the report on the directive for the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy during the period 1981-85. Another 86 speakers had given notice that they wish to take the floor. This number, Harry Tisch said, cannot be accommodated in the timetable of the congress. On behalf of the presidium he proposed therefore that the discussion at the congress be concluded. Those delegates who are unable to address the congress should send in their speeches in writing to the congress Secretariat so that their experience and ideas can also be evaluated. Harry Tisch declared that this proposal has been accepted. The discussion was thereupon declared concluded.

After the conclusion of the discussion Willi Stoph's speech on the directives of the 10th SED Congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy during the period 1981-85 was put to the vote. The delegates raised their cards signifying their endorsement of the report. Harry Tisch declared that the endorsement was unanimous. The result of the vote was greeted with loud applause.

According to item 8 on the agenda, the congress next heard the reports of the elected committees. The report of the editorial committee was presented by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Next Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, took the floor for the report of the committee on the directive of the 10th congress of the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's economy during the period 1981-85. The congress endorsed the report presented by Guenter Mittag.

Harry Tisch next put the directive for the 5-year plan to the vote. The important document for the GDR's economic development through 1985 was unanimously approved. This unanimous vote was greeted with loud applause.

The supreme SED forum then heard the report of the Motions Committee which was presented by its chairman, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegates unanimously endorsed the report of the Motions Committee. This ended the fifth day of the SED Congress. The 10th SED Congress continues on Thursday morning in private session. The concluding public session begins at 11:30.

PCE DELEGATION NOT PERMITTED TO ADDRESS CONGRESS

LD161026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The PCE delegation is the only delegation attending the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Congress which has not been authorized to address delegates at the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin. Santiago Alvarez, a member of the PCE, had to make his address in another building, and it was not even reported by the East German press.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS 10TH SED CONGRESS

Bulgaria's Doynov

AU151545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 81 p 6

[Address by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the BCP, at the 10th SED Congress on 12 April in Berlin]

[Text] Highly esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrades: With great pleasure I fulfill the order to convey the cordial greetings of the BCP Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally to you and to the delegates of the 10th SED Congress. (strong applause) In you, the delegates, we greet the revolutionary vanguard and the entire working people of the socialist GDR, with which we are linked by sincere and unshakable fraternal friendship. (strong applause)

The fact that your party has proved itself as true heir of the revolutionary militant traditions of the glorious KPD and the German workers class, and as organizer and leader of the first socialist society in the fatherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, fills us with deep satisfaction.

We have followed the accountability report of the SED Central Committee with great attention. The report gives an impressive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the socioeconomic and cultural development of the GDR during the past 5 years. Under the leadership of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary and important functionary of the international communist movement, Comrade Erich Honecker, the working people of the GDR have made a new great step along the path of building a developed socialist society. The important successes of your country in developing economy, culture and science; the constant raising of the people's living standard, the strengthening of the political system of socialism, and the peace-loving foreign policy, have gained high respect throughout the world and increased more and more the international prestige of the GDR. The outstanding aims and tasks which you set yourself for the period through 1985 and in some fields through 1990 are very impressive, too.

The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people are extremely pleased about your successes. We are convinced that the 10th SED Congress will give new impulses to the socialist upswing of your beautiful country, an upswing which cannot be stopped. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, only a week ago the 12th BCP Congress ended its work. The party congress rightly stressed that in the 36 years of socialist construction Bulgaria has reached the climax in its 1300-year old history. The development of our country during the last 5 years shows a positive balance. Despite the unfavorable international conditions and all difficulties, the tasks and aims set by the 11th party congress for the construction of a developed socialist society have been reached. The Seventh 5-Year Plan, which had the slogan "For High Efficiency and High Quality in All Branches and Activities," has been successfully completed. For the period 1981-85, the main efforts of the party will aim at more and more completely satisfying the steadily increasing material and intellectual demands of the people, at further shaping the material-technological foundation of socialism on the basis of universal intensification and at improving socialist societal relations. The Bulgarian communists and the entire people look to the future with justified optimism and are confident in the achievement of new victories in implementing the general Leninist line of the 1956 April party plenum.

As an active member of the Warsaw Pact organization, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is pursuing and will continue to pursue a consistent policy of peace and cooperation between the peoples of the world and especially in the Balkans. It has been and will remain a firm link in the community of socialist countries rallied around the Soviet Union. (applause)

The party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, founded 90 years ago, has been and will remain an active detachment of the international communist movement, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The 26th CPSU Congress has again showed the world historic role of Lenin's party. We welcome its decisions, inspiring with new strength the fighters for peace and social progress in the world. We fully support the new peace proposals of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which confirm that peace and socialism are inseparable. (strong applause)

The attempts of imperialists and Chinese hegemonists to turn back the wheel of history, to plunge the peoples again into the cold war, and to halt the victorious advance of socialism will be in vain. The countries of real socialism, the international workers movement and the national liberation movement have enough power to prevent a nuclear catastrophe in the world and to guarantee mankind a peaceful and happy future.

We once again want to express our solidarity with the communists and all true patriots of Poland, as well as our conviction that the PZPR and the Polish people will find strength to firmly repel the internal and international reaction and to ensure a further successful socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

We will continue to support the just and heroic struggle of the peoples for national independence, freedom and social progress.

Comrades, the participation of our delegation in the work of your party congress is a renewed expression of the traditional fraternal relations between the communists of the two countries. It is a pleasure for the Bulgarian communists to have such a reliable ally and loyal fellow-fighter in the common struggle for socialism and peace as the SED. (prolonged applause) As Comrade Todor Zhivkov says: "For a long time, the friendship between our peoples has been an everyday dynamic process of exchange in all fields of life."

Shoulder to shoulder, in line with the great Soviet Union, the main support for peace and socialism in the world, with its Leninist Communist Party and with the other Socialist fraternal countries and parties, the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR will gain new victories in the struggle for shaping the developed socialist society by implementing the decisions of the party congresses. (strong applause)

We wholeheartedly wish the 10th party congress of your glorious party successful work.

Lond live the SED!

May the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the SED and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR strengthen and deepen!

Long live peace! Long live communism! (Long, strong applause. The delegates and the guests rise from their seats)

JCP Official

LD151350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1227 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Takeshi Hama, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the party Control Commission, stressed the great international importance of the successes in socialism [at the 15 April session of the SED Congress in Berlin]: "The development of the superiority of socialism over capitalism, the important development of industry and agriculture and the unfolding of socialist democracy as well as the raising of the living standards and prosperity of the people in the socialist countries are of exceptional importance in the present international situation. Broad circles of the Japanese working people are following the situation. Broad circles of the Japanese working people are following this development very closely."

He said that the Japanese Communist Party was now waging an unyielding struggle for the unification of all progressive forces in order to ensure that Japan was transformed into a land of peace, neutrality and nonalignment in which a policy in the interests of the working people was pursued. A "forum of progressive unity" which was in the process of being formed has already united 1,000 democratic organizations and over 2.4 million people.

Takeshi Hama expressed his party's view that Poland's internal problems must be solved by the Polish communists, the Government and the people themselves, and not from without." [quotation marks as received]

Lao Head Delegate

OW151557 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Apr (VNA)--Addressing the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and head of the LPRP delegation placed a high value on the success of the German Democratic Republic. He also hailed the fraternal friendship between the parties and the peoples of Laos and the GDR.

After reviewing the great achievements of the Lao people over the past five years, the Lao head delegate said: "We continue to strengthen the unity among our people, consolidate and develop the special relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and to enhance the unshakable solidarity with the Soviet Union. We fully support the Marxist-Leninist policy proposed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

We will strengthen the solidarity with the GDR and other fraternal socialist countries, and strongly support the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling for peace, national independence and social progress.

KNUFNS' Chea Sim

OW151551 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Apr (VNA)--"The revival in various domains in national reconstruction undertaken by the People's Republic of Kampuchea over the past two years has clearly proved that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible," said Chea Sim, head delegate of the Kampuchean delegation to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), in his address to the congress last Monday.

Chea Sim, vice president of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and minister for the interior, extolled the progress in building a developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic and its active contributions to the common struggle against imperialism and other international reactionary forces.

With regard to the Kampuchean situation, he highlighted the great efforts of the Kampuchean people in building a new life in the country over the past two years and denounced new plots by Beijing and reactionary forces in Southeast Asia to form a new alliance involving Sihanouk, Son Sann and other Khmer reactionaries in opposition to the Kampuchean revolution.

Chea Sim said that in the near future the Kampuchean people would exercise their franchise to set up the National Assembly and consolidate state organs down to the grassoots levels. "The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the only genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people, is fully entitled to be represented at the United Nations as well as all other international organizations," he said. Chea Sim went on:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea respects the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other nations including its neighbours. Loyal to its foreign policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation, together with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea reiterates its sincere intention to establish relations with other Southeast Asian countries in the interests of maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Yemeni YSP Leader

LD151424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] 'Abdallah Ahmed al-Khamiri, candidate of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP[Politburo and Central Committee secretary, leader of the YSP delegation, cordially greeted the party congress on behalf of the YSP.

'Abdullah Ahmed al-Khamiri concluded his statement by saying: "Our party at present is struggling in order to create the necessary conditions for completing the tasks of the national democratic revolution, the preparatory stage in the building of socialism." In this, the YSP is strengthening its role as leader of the state and society on the basis of scientific socialism. It is seeking to guide the economy for the good of the people and in the interests of growth for the working class.

Algerian's Salah Louanchi

LD151634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN)--Speaking at the SED Congress, the leader of the FLN in Algeria, Salah Louanchi, member of the Central Committee and the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings from the FLN party and its General Secretary Chadli Bendjedid, the president of Algeria.

To applause from the delegates, Salah Louanchi said Algeria welcomed very much the important developments in relations between both parties and countries last year. Together with the world's other progressive and revolutionary forces, the Algerian and GDR people were linked by a common goal in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. His country would energetically continue the struggle against every form of colonialism.

Danish, Finnish CP Leaders

LD151554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN)--The chairman of the Danish Communist Party, Joergen Jensen, reaffirmed that only the strength of socialism and the purposeful peace policy of the socialist countries could convince the peoples of the world that a nuclear war that would destroy everything could be avoided.

In the past few months in particular, when anticommunism and incitement against the socialist countries and the forces of peace reached new heights, many Danish communists looked to the GDR. He expressed thanks on their behalf for the efforts the GDR had made and was continuing to make for peace, freedom and socialism.

The head of the Finnish Communist Party delegation [SKP], Erkki Kivimaeki, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed fraternal and solidarity greetings from the Central Committee of his party and all Finnish communists. "Between the SED and the SKP there are good relations of cooperation based on internationalist solidarity," he stressed. The cooperation of the two parties had promoted mutual understanding in the best possible way with their struggle for peace, social progress, democracy and socialism. "In a historically very short period of time the working people of the GDR, under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, had built up a new, highly-developed socialist society. It is pleasant to be able to stress from this platform that we Finnish communists highly esteem these comprehensive achievements that are based on the inherent laws of the construction of socialism."

"It is of great value to peace in Europe and security of the peoples of our continent that there has arisen at the heart of our continent a German socialist state, a state of peace, the GDR." International recognition of the GDR and the establishing of diplomatic relations with it were important preconditions for the fact that the Helsinki conference in 1975 was able to meet successfully and adopt a document that reaffirmed the principles of security and cooperation in Europe. In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the reactionary forces of imperialism, the implementation of these principles was a dictate of the present time. "This also includes all sides, the Federal Republic of Germany, too, acknowledging the full sovereignty of the GDR in practical life and practical politics." Peace and socialism belong together. "The most recent convincing examples for this are the recently concluded 26th CPSU Congress and the peace program it reaffirmed, and also the work and discussions at this party congress; above all, the report of the SED Central Committee presented by Comrade Erich Honecker."

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CONGRESS

LCY's Cemerski At Meeting

LD151924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Magdeburg, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--The LCY delegation to the 10th SED Congress, which is led by Angel Cemerski, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today visited Magdeburg, the GDR industrial center known for its production of heavy machines and radio and television equipment. The LCY delegation was welcomed by the members of the Magdeburg Bezirk party leadership.

The delegation visited the steel cables department of the "Ernst Thaelmann" factory. This collective manufacturing heavy machines maintains important cooperation with corresponding enterprises in Prokuplje, Smederevo, Niksic, Pljevlje, Jesenice and other places in our country. During its visit to this enterprise, the LCY delegation acquainted itself with the work of the party organization, especially as regards the preparations for the 10th SED Congress.

Afterwards, Angel Cemerski, the head of the LCY delegation, spoke at a meeting of workers of this collective.

After expressing pleasure about the visit to this important industrial center of the GDR and conveying the greetings of the League of Communists and the working people of Yugoslavia, Angel Cemerski positively assessed the successes achieved by the GDR in its socioeconomic development.

At the meeting in Magdeburg, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia then spoke more extensively about the successful 35-year development of Yugoslavia on the bases of the political system of socialist self-management. Describing the rapid growth in various fields in Yugoslavia, at a rate which is among the highest in the world, he emphasized that in this way the socialist self-management also affirmed itself as an efficacious economic system and that Yugoslavia had attained the level of a medium-developed country.

The basis of our entire system of socioeconomic relations, Cemerski added, is in the position of the working man which enables him, together with other workers in associated labor, to administer his own labor, to make decisions on all questions of his life and social community as a whole and to accept responsibility for this. Emphasizing that the decentralization of administration has deepened the equality of peoples and nationalities and that the essence of our system lies in the delegate principle, Angel Cemerski said that other organized socialist forces, too, have made an exceptional contribution to the implementation of socialist self-managing relations.

"As the leading ideological force in society, the LCY is in the center of struggle for the creation of conditions in which the working class, working people, peoples and nationalities of our country will really make their own decisions on their destiny. This also requires a qualitatively different manner of implementation of the LCY's role. The LCY is not and cannot be outside society. It is an integral part of it, and a force which together with other social subjects functions within it through democratic forms and methods envisaged by the Constitution," he said.

Continuing, Cemerski recalled that in its dynamic development Yugoslavia has also encountered certain problems and that in the forthcoming period it will be necessary, within the framework of economic stabilization, to coordinate development wishes with the material possibilities.

Cemerski then told the participants in the meeting about the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress next year, as well as about the preparations for the third congress of self-managers this year. He emphasized that these events, which are so important for us, will be based on the continuity of our present development, on Tito's policy which the working people of Yugoslavia support without any reservations. The whole world has been able to convince itself about this during the past year since we have been left without Comrade Tito, the greatest son of our peoples and nationalities, he said.

Cemerski went on to speak about the successful economic cooperation between our two parties and countries on the bases which were determined by Tito and Honecker, that is in keeping with the principles of mutual and consistent respect for full equality and independence, mutual respect and understanding. In this context, he emphasized that there is lots of scope for cooperation in the political as well as the economic field.

Assessing the present international situation which is characterized by the use of force, including military force, local wars even between socialist countries, interventions, pressures, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and deepening economic difficulties, especially in the developing countries, Angel Cemerski especially emphasized the importance of involvement by all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the world in the overcoming of this crisis in international relations. "A necessary condition for the strengthening of peace and security, as well as for the development of equal international cooperation, is preserving and respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. This means, he emphasized, consistent opposition to imperialism in all aspects of subjugation and hegemony and opposition to the policy of force, interference and intervention."

Emphasizing that the nonaligned foreign policy is a firm and long-term orientation of Yugoslavia, Angel Cemerski said that nonalignment through its struggle for a new world without privileges, for national liberation and emnacipation of peoples, for equality and democratization of international relations and against interventions and all forms of dependence and domination, is in keeping with the main direction of strengthening socialism as a world process. Thanks to this, Cemerski emphasized, the movement for nonalignment has also affirmed itself in the present complex international situation as an active, independent and autonomous international factor outside blocs.

The situation in the workers movement and other progressive movements is characterized by positive processes, Cemerski continued. This is also reflected in the fact that various forms of new socialist relations are developing throughout the world which confirm in practice that different roads of struggle for socialism and the building of socialism represent a law of social development. The processes which are opening the prospect of making the communist parties authentic national forces are becoming stronger.

Since the relations in the workers and progressive movement are inseparable from overall world trends, the struggle for new international relations also inevitably presupposes the development of democratic relations among communist, workers and other progressive parties and movements, especially between socialist countries. This implies consistent observation of the principle of equality between parties and movements, their autonomy and responsibility toward their working class and people, independence, noninterference and acceptance of mutual differences. An important contribution in this sense was made by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties which affirmed the said principles, Angel Cemerski concluded in his speech at the meeting in Magdeburg.

Several hundred workers who attended the meeting followed Angel Cemerski's speech with prolonged applause. In the afternoon, the LCY delegation visited several historic and cultural sites in Magdeburg.

Bilak Addresses Rally

AU151718 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 pp 1,7

[Karel Doudera, Petr Vana Berlin dispatch: "The Party's Young Replacement; The Third Day of the 10th SED Congress"]

[Excerpts] On Monday the CPCZ delegation, led by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, visited the regional city of Erfurt, where it was cordially welcomed by the city's population.

At the meeting held in the Umformtechnik engineering plant assembly hall, which was a convincing manifestation of the fraternal friendship between the CPCZ and SED and between the people of the GDR and CSSR, Comrade Vasil Bilak conveyed to those present the cordial greetings of Czechoslovak communists and of all Czechoslovak people. "The broad cooperation between the Erfurt working people and those working in the Skoda Plzen works is one aspect of the broad collaboration between the CPCZ and SED, between the working people, plants, districts and regions of our countries," Comrade V. Bilak said. "It is the cooperation of allies and good friends, cooperation which will continue to deepen and expand. This has been made possible by the fact that in both countries the workers class has won, that our Marxist-Leninist parties have a common ideology and aims, and that we have a common friend--the Soviet Union. We are building socialism on these principles, and we will permit nobody to lead us astray from this path."

In the part of his speech devoted to the international situation, he underscored the common effort of the socialist countries and progressive forces for mankind's happiness and peace. He pointed out the significant results already achieved in this struggle between the new and the old. "The imperialist circles do not want to reconcile themselves with this reality," he stressed further. In this connection he pointed out the developments in Poland and the class approach that must be adopted toward the counterrevolutionary attempts, because one does not discuss or negotiate things with the counterrevolution, one has to wage a struggle against it.

"Both you and we are being reproached by the West for our allegedly harsh attitudes toward Poland. This is not so," Comrade Vasil Bilak stated. "Poland is our friend and ally. The harsh attitudes we hold, and will hold, are against the counterrevolution, against those who are disrupting and weakening socialism."

"All the theses proclaimed by Western propaganda about socialism having crashed in Poland are false. Only those models can crash which do not respect the principles of Marxism-Leninism." Comrade Bilak then said that "socialism must stand on both legs, and not just on one. It is impossible to proceed to build a socialist base in industry while private farming remains in rural areas." He also pointed out the significance of consistent ideological work and education.

Comrade Bilak then stressed that we have overcome many obstacles and won many battles, and that we will also overcome this one and will continue taking the path of socialism, the path toward communism.

In conclusion, he appraised the deliberations of the 10th SED Congress, which is proving the unity of the party and people in the GDR. He appraised the significant successes achieved by the GDR in all spheres of building society, and the fact that it has today become one of the most developed countries in the world. He again stressed our joy at the fact that in the GDR we have a reliable neighbor, and he assured those present that the CSSR is also a reliable neighbor, ally and friend. His statement was frequently interrupted by applause. The meeting was concluded by singing the Internationale.

In the afternoon, the CPCZ delegation inspected the reconstructed historical downtown area and acquainted itself with the new construction projects and further development plans. In the evening the delegation returned to Berlin.

Romanians Attend Meeting

AU151917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (AGERPRES)--The RCP delegation headed by Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy prime minister, now participating in the proceedings of the 10th SED Congress, met the collective of working people of the semiconductor enterprise of Frankfurt an der Oder. A friendship meeting was held there. Taking the floor, Ion Dinca said that the Romanian working people followed with special interest remarkable successes of the people of the GDR, scored under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in the development of economy, science and technology, of culture and instruction, in improving the material and spiritual welfare, considering this to be an important contribution to the enhancement of the influence and appeal of socialism worldwide.

Evoking the relations of friendship established between the people of Romania and that of the GDR, between the RCP and the SED--relations of rich traditions of solidarity in the history of the struggle of the Romanian and German proletariat--the speaker highlighted the decisive role played in their continuous development by the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, of the agreements reached on these occasions.

Cuba's Almeida Meets Official

FL150143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0135 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], and commander of the revolution Juan Almeida, chief of our party's delegation [to the SED Congress]--held a friendly meeting in Berlin today. At the meeting, they exchanged views on the work of the two parties' control commissions chaired by Almeida and Mueckenberger, respectively.

Mueckenberger hailed Almeida's message to the 10th SED Congress, emphasizing its internationalist spirit. The chief of the Cuban delegation underscored the valuable presentations by the delegates and especially the important main report rendered by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker.

HONECKER GREETS 15TH PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL

AU151643 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 p 16

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a message of greetings to the 15th Palestine National Council which is meeting in Damascus. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people, I convey cordial solidary militant greetings to the 15th Palestine National Council and through it to the Palestinian people.

This important event takes place at a time when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are increasing their offensive against detente and arms limitation, and are toying with the vital interests of mankind. Especially in the Middle East they are strengthening their military presence so as to rule the people, to suppress them and to exploit their wealth. This results in a renewed exacerbation of the situation. Thanks to the resistance of the Arabian countries, and above all thanks to the heroic struggle of the PLO and its close collaboration with all progressive forces in the world, imperialism has not succeeded in implementing separate, anti-Arab agreements.

Now the time has come to return to collective efforts for achieving a just and permanent peace settlement in the Middle East. The GDR has not changed its viewpoint that true peace requires ending the Israeli occupation of all Arabian territories seized in 1967, implementing the inalienable rights of the Palestine people, including the creation of their own state, and guaranteeing the security and sovereignty of all states in this region. Of course, the PLO must be included in all negotiations on such a settlement, with equal rights, since it is the legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

I take this opportunity to again assure you of the unbreakable solidarity of the GDR. We are proud of having consistently been at the side of the PLO from the very beginning. The GDR will always firmly support the just cause of the PLO.

In accordance with the internationalist militant alliance, the GDR will continue to exert every effort to constantly deepen the relations of close friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity with the PLO and with all peoples struggling for peace and freedom. I wish every success to the 15th Palestine National Council in its important work.

ERICH HONECKER GREETS CPCZ CONGRESS 6 APRIL

LD061326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0159 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN)--"The steadfast alliance between the SED and the CPCZ is the work of generations of revolutionary fighters." This is stressed in the greetings from the SED Central Committee to the 16th CPCZ Congress. The greetings, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, goes on to say that, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the alliance is today being implemented "in the harmony of our parties' policy, in their close cooperation in building a developed socialist society and in the sphere of foreign policy."

It goes on to state: "At a time of aggravated disputes about detente and of increased struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms build-up, the SED and CPCZ are uniting more closely with the party and the land of Lenin and with all forces of peace and progress." The Soviet peace program "mobilizes all our energies for the struggle and the maintenance of peace as mankind's supreme possession."

PAPER VIEWS SCHMIDT'S STATE OF NATION STATEMENT

LD100843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0109 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN)--Today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries an article on Federal Chancellor Schmidt's government statement to the Bonn Parliament. It says:

"In a government statement to the FRG parliament in Bonn, Federal Chancellor Schmidt presented on Thursday his views on the international situation, and particularly on developments in East-West relations. In so doing he several times stressed the peace efforts of his government and its readiness to negotiate, only then to present to the parliament the tough and unrealistic claims of present FRG policy against the socialist countries. Essential passages in the speech revealed a clear contradiction between the commitments to an improvement of East-West relations and a lack of readiness to recognize facts. The federal chancellor's affirmations about the "need for trust" contrasted particularly with the grave accusations and aspersions against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

"Enumerating the principles of Bonn's policy, the speaker stressed in particular the FRG's indispensable membership of the Western alliance, reliable cooperation with the United States and the 'high degree of agreement' between Washington and Bonn 'in all important questions', and especially the absolute adherence to the NATO missile decision and to NATO's arms drive policy," the article says. "While Federal Chancellor Schmidt several times stressed the urgency of disarmament talks, he completely failed to mention the Soviet proposals for a missile moratorium and all other offers of negotiations of recent years. The demands for 'military balance' were directed purely at creating an alibi for the feverish arms drive policy of the United States and its allies.... The speaker gave abundant assurances that it is necessary for the two German states 'to talk with one another in difficult times, too,' while at the same time he tried to justify his cancellation of the agreed meeting with Erich Honecker, the chairman of the Council of State, by referring to the situation in Poland. This ought to be 'held at a more suitable date'".

"Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed the responsibility of the two German states for peace, and listed a whole series of advantages of the previous policy of contractual relations. He noted attentively that the GDR assumes 'that possibilities for further developments in these relations are certainly present'. Schmidt spoke of the need for 'exercising more care' in dealings with one another, but in the same breath he took an unrealistic attitude in that in the question of state citizenship he placed FRG law above international law. This is a matter which meets with opposition even in his own camp," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes.

"In similar fashion the FRG chancellor also railed against various sovereign decisions of the internal state policy of the GDR Government. At the same time he was at pains to produce old arguments about the 'unity of the nation', which are essential components of FRG intentions of calling into question the sovereignty of the socialist German state and justifying attempts at interference in contradiction to the Helsinki Final Act."

COURT IMPOSES PRISON TERM ON WEST BERLIN WOMAN

DW101134 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1757 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Scherin District Court today sentenced (Helena Trimbler), an inhabitant of Berlin-West, to 8 years in prison for crimes committed under misuse of the transit agreement, in accordance with article 105 of the penal code. Having been recruited and paid as an agent by a criminal gang operating from West Berlin, she repeatedly and intensively participated in subversive acts against the GDR. In observance of the instructions given her she premeditatedly misused the transit routes of the GDR for these crimes. She had been instructed to carry out her subversive activities during many meetings with the head of the gang, Guenter Christen, at the West Berlin restaurant Zinnemark.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN WEST BERLIN RESIDENT

AU151721 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 81 p 16

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the early morning of 13 April 1981, the GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained Peter Marquardt, resident of Berlin (west), at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point. As an agent of a criminal gang operating from the FRG and West Berlin, he participated in subversive crimes on the GDR transit routes. In order to deceive and distract the GDR border control organs, Marquardt had with him a seriously ill person from West Berlin who needed care. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was instituted. The car used for the crime--a "Volkswagen" with license plate B-TJ 51--was impounded.

BRIEFS

MINISTER IN MOSCOW--On 26 March in Moscow, Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry and chairman of the standing CEMA commission on the chemical industry, was received by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, within the framework of the "(Bytkhim) 81" exhibition of chemical consumer goods. Wyschofsky also met with Vladimir Listov, USSR minister of chemical industry, and Aleksey Petrishchev, USSR minister of production of mineral fertilizers. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA--On 30 March in Lusaka, a work plan on cultural-scientific cooperation between the GDR and Zambia was signed by Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma and GDR ambassador Horst Koehler. According to this work plan the GDR will support Zambia above all in the fields of public education and public health. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENTS AT CAIRO FAIR--The weekend of 28-29 March the 14th international Cairo fair ended. At this fair the GDR was represented by a collective exhibition of seven foreign trade enterprises. The GDR exhibition was visited by Sulayman Nur ad-Din, Egyptian minister of state for economy, and other economic representatives of Egypt. The talks resulted in various agreements on the delivery of machines, agricultural machinery and products of the electrical industry. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--On 1 April in Berlin, the plan on cooperation between the governments of the GDR and CSSR in the fields of public health and medical science for 1981-85 was signed by Konstantin Spies, GDR deputy minister of public health, and Jaroslav Jirous, first CSSR deputy minister of health [as published] The document pays particular attention to research cooperation within the framework of the plan on scientific-technological cooperation among CEMA countries. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER IN SWEDEN--On 1 April in Stockholm, Sweden's Minister of Agriculture Andres Dahlgren received Heinz Kuhrig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, for a talk. In their talk the two ministers underlined the good relations between the GDR and Sweden, and expressed the will to further expand cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Kuhrig invited the Swedish minister for a visit to the GDR, which was gratefully accepted. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTER STUDIES 5-DAY WORKING WEEK

LD152000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] At its session today the Council of Ministers discussed the preparations for the introduction of the 5-day working week and, taking note of the proposals of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT], it decided on the tasks to be implemented. As is known, the government and SZOT leaders, at their discussions held at the beginning of the week, dealt also with the introduction of the 5-day working week. In addition to this, the Council of Ministers listened to and adopted the report of the Fejer County Council's Executive Committee about the implementation of the party and government resolutions which were adopted to improve the situation of the working class. According to the report, more than 40 percent of the homes built in the county in the past 5 years were allocated to working families. In addition to this the council assists the lower-income families with plots and public amenities. In the organized action for the construction of workers' homes, more than 3,000 new homes were built in 5 years and the enterprises gave some 500 million forints of subsidies to this. The government drew the attention of the Executive Committee to the need to devote even more attention in the coming years to the development of settlements and to harmonize better the activity of enterprises which assist the improvement of living conditions. In addition to this, it gave the body the task of developing the democracy of council work in Fejer County.

TALKS WITH POLISH MINISTER END; COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

Cultural, Scientific Plan

LD152022 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Apr (MTI)--Official Hungarian-Polish discussions concluded in Budapest on Wednesday under the leadership of Frigyes Puja and Jozefi Czyrek, foreign ministers of Hungary and Poland respectively. Following this, the foreign ministers signed a workplan for cultural and scientific cooperation between their countries during 1981-85.

Report on Communique

LD152134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Hungarian-Polish foreign ministerial discussions have ended with the signing of a 5-year work-plan on cultural and scientific cooperation. In the course of the day Jozef Czyrek was received by Janos Kadar. The communique issued on the Polish foreign minister's visit to Hungary stresses that the strengthening of the two countries' friendship plays an important role in consolidating the unity of the socialist community. Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation has considerably expanded in the last 5 years and, with the respecting of mutual interests, possibilities exist for further development too.

Jozef Czyrek and Frigyes Puja assessed in complete agreement the international situation and affirmed that the two countries are willing to assume a share in the realization of the socialist states' harmonized foreign policy objectives, as well as in the deepening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA. Hungary and Poland have taken the stand that, with the participation of all the interested parties, discussions on the peace initiatives announced at the Soviet party congress should begin as soon as possible. The foreign ministers expressed their concern over the efforts aimed at upsetting the military balance of power and at stepping up the arms race, and expressed their hope that at the Madrid meeting an agreement will be made on the convocation of a European disarmament conference.

The Polish foreign minister has invited Frigyes Puja for a return visit; the latter accepted the invitation. Jozef Czyrek has left Budapest.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS; AGENDA NOTED

LD160944 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The National Assembly is in session in Budapest. An amendment to the law on the general regulations of state administration procedure and the activities of the Hungarian National Bank over the past 5 years are on the agenda of the spring session.

KOSOVO AUTHORITIES SEEK TO RAISE LIVING STANDARDS

LD152350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] In Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province the local administration has announced measures to improve living standards.

According to the Belgrade paper POLITIKA, the prices of basic foodstuffs, such as milk, meat, flour, bread and sugar, have been reduced in Kosovo.

It has been decreed that college hall fees will have to be frozen for the time being and that the social supply of student hostels will have to be improved.

At the end of March there were nationalist demostrations in Kosovo Province. Eleven people died and 50 were injured in the clashes.

KOROM MEETS WITH VISITING ROMANIAN PARTY LEADER

AU101222 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Apr (AGERPRES)--Now on a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the higher political school of the CC of the MSZMP, Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, had an interview with Mihaly Korom, member of the political bureau, secretary of the CC of the MSZMP.

During the talk satisfaction was expressed at the frequent contacts and exchanges of experience between Romanian and Hungarian institutions in the field of social sciences, of cadre training and improvement, as well as at the new actions convenanted to this end in the spirit of the collaboration developing on multiple planes between the RCP and the MSZMP.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar.

VIETNAMESE JUDICIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW141555 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA, April 14--Tran Huu Duc, head of the supreme organ of control of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has arrived in Budapest for a visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Dr Karoly Szijarto.

Tran Huu Duc has met Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Imre Markoja, minister of justice, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural establishments.

On April 8, he was cordially received by Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

On April 10, a memorandum on the cooperation between the two supreme organs of control was signed by Tran Huu Duc and Karoly Szijarto.

ANGOLAN PEOPLE'S DEFENSE DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD150918 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr (MTI)--Invited by Sandor Borbely, member of the HSWP CC [Central Committee] and national commander of the Hungarian Workers' Militia, a delegation of the Angolan people's defence organization arrived in Hungary on Tuesday. The delegation led by Francisco Magalhael Vunda Paiva, member of the MPLA Labour Party CC, deputy defence minister and chief commander of the Angola people's defence organization, has started discussions at the national headquarters of the Workers Militia. During their stay the visitors will study the activity of the organization, meet with workers' militia units and visit industrial and agricultural plants.

GYENES MEETS WITH VISITING MALAGASY DELEGATION

LD160956 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Apr (MTI)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP], a delegation of the party of the Congress of the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM) led by Herin Ratsifandrihamanana, member of the party Political Committee and secretary of the CC [Central Committee], paid a visit to Hungary between April 6 and 15. The delegation was seen by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC.

The representatives of the two parties informed each other at a friendly meeting about their countries' situation, the activity of their parties, and discussed some actual questions of the international life.

They agreed that the aggressive efforts aimed at halting the process of detente, increasing tension and accelerating armament, constitute serious danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. From the point of view of strengthening the world peace and international security they consider the unity of all democratic and peace-loving forces of cardinal importance. The parties expressed the conviction that the peace proposals put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU will help to continue international detente and strengthen the security of the peoples.

The negotiating delegations expressed solidarity with the peoples and governments fighting against neocolonism, for consolidating their national independence and for social progress. They pledged support to the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and condemned the repeated attacks of the South African Republic against Angola and Mozambique.

The sides stressed that the policy of imperialism and its local allies seriously risks the peace of the Indian Ocean, the independence and sovereign development of the African and Asian peoples. The discussants pledged support to the initiative of the Madagascar Government to convene an international conference to discuss the situation in the Indian Ocean region, which would also promote the cause of world peace.

The representatives of the HSWP and the AKFM agreed to go on stregthening friendly cooperation between the two parties and to promote the development of the interstate relations between Hungary and Madagascar.

The Madagascar party delegation left Hungary on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

MAROTHY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDACY--There will be interim elections on 12 April to replace Mrs Istvan Vass, a National Assembly deputy who has died. At a meeting held at National Assembly electoral district No 33 in Budapest on Tuesday, Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, was unanimously nominated as the district candidate for the elections. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 81 p 4 AU]

'CRITICAL' REVIEW OF PARTY MADE AT TORUN MEETING

LD152218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Some 800 party members from all over the country have taken part in a conference of representatives of the consultative and coordinating commissions of party organizations at higher educational establishments and workplaces.

During the deliberations, which took place in the hall of the Nikolaj Kopernik University in Torun, an extensive and critical review of the current situation in the party and the country was made.

Congress Commission Criticized

LD160051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The first precongress, national forum of party reconciliation [forum porozumienia partyjnego] took place at Nikolaj Kopernik University in Torun yesterday. About 800 representatives of party organizations from workplaces and higher educational establishments took part in the forum.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 15 April reports the Torun meeting, adding: "The objective of the meeting is to exchange information concerning forms of cooperation between party organizations and experiences and cooperation with party echelons."]

It was emphasized at the meeting that party organizations' contacts are effectively enlivening the country's political life and making the flow of honest information more efficient.

Participants in the discussion voiced the opinion that in view of the traditional way in which the central Congress Commission was established, it does not reflect all of the opinions of party organizations. Demands were also made that persons who have lost the confidence of party members in their communities should be recalled from the party's Central Committee. The participants in the forum spoke in favor of party statutes containing a provision stating that consultations between party organizations constitute an important form of democracy in intraparty life. A change in the method of setting up the central Congress Commission was called for, as was a definition of the goals of the 10th Central Committee Plenum scheduled for this month.

Party Members Attack PZPR

NC152151 Paris AFP in English 2127 GMT 15 Apr 81

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Torun, Poland, 15 Apr (AFP)--Party rank-and-filers publicly delivered an unprecedented attack on the Polish communist leadership and defended the independent trade union federation Solidarity when a preparatory meeting for the party's ninth congress opened here today.

Speakers at the 800-delegate meeting, unique in party history, called for the party's democratisation and the dismissal of Politburo hardliners who, they said, were opposing Poland's "renewal."

They accused the Politburo of foot-dragging over the implementation of the Gdansk agreements with Solidarity and of manipulating the media.

Held in Nicolas Copernicus University and open to the press, the meeting was called by grassroots party groups from such major cities as Warsaw, Lodz, Gdansk and Krakow.

The groups, formed several months ago, are known as "horizontal consultative structures," as opposed to the traditional Marxist-Leninist "vertical structures" previously prevailing in the Polish party and still the rule in all other communist parties.

Among the speakers was Zbigniew Iwanow, former secretary of a cell in a maritime equipment factory, and the first person in Poland to call for horizontal structures. Because of this, he was expelled from the party.

Wild applause greeted his remark that such structures should be established throughout Poland.

Mr Iwanow also called on rank-and-filers to put pressure on the Central Committee to force it to democratise the party by organising "free elections at all levels."

He suggested that delegations of party members in the big factories should "stand guard" outside the headquarters of the Central Committee, which is to hold its 10th plenary session in Warsaw later this month.

"In that way," he said, "they will no longer be able to say that these are anti-socialist forces."

He also called for freedom of speech and defended intellectuals Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), which acts as a brain trust for Solidarity.

Other speakers condemned the Politburo's resolution of last March 22 blaming Solidarity for the incidents in Bydgoszcz, when Solidarity activists were severely beaten by police. The incidents triggered the threat of a general strike, but the strike call was dropped after negotiations between Solidarity and the government.

A delegate from Lodz was applauded when he called for the expulsion from the Politburo of Stefan Olszowski, the Secretariat official in charge of the mass media.

A Poznan delegate said that rank-and-filers no longer trusted the congress preparatory commission, of which Mr Olszowski is secretary. The commission meets in Warsaw tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Gdansk, a source at Solidarity headquarters said the federation was not advising activists to take part in this year's May Day parade.

"This year," the source said, "May 1 should be a day of rest."

Last week, the Politburo called on all unions to celebrate May first in a spirit of unity and to parade.

In Moscow, the government daily IZVESTIA accused Solidarity of using the strike weapon as "an habitual means of pressure" on the Polish authorities. Strikes provoked by "anti-socialist elements" were causing "colossal damage" to the Polish economy, IZVESTIA said.

KANIA CHAIRS SESSION OF CONGRESS COMMISSION ORGANS

LD151842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Congress Commission Presidium and Secretariat held a session today under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and first secretary of the party Central Committee. The session was devoted to discussing the state of preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress, with particular emphasis on the draft program and changes in the charter. The results of the consultations on the drafts of these documents were discussed.

The consultations were held at 204 major enterprises, party organizations in individual vocational circles and congress organizations in various voivodships. The comments formulated by various organizations and voivodship precongress teams were presented by the chairman of the Congress Commission Secretariat, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and the chairman of the team for statutory questions, Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the Central Committee.

Discussions Reported

LD151956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Congress Commission Presidium and Secretariat held a session today under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party's Central Committee. The state of preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress was discussed. Draft program provisions and statute changes in particular were taken into consideration. Written and spoken comments emphasized intraparty democracy, the precise definition of the concepts of democratic centralism and the party's leading role, and the participation of workers who are party members in the drafting of party documents and decisions.

The necessity of enhancing the status of the auditing commissions and Party Control Commission at all levels on institutional and de facto strengthening of the factor of criticism in the party was also stressed. [sentence as heard] Much attention was devoted to protecting the interests of the lowest paid, including old age pensioners and retired people, to making the provision of foodstuffs to the nation a priority task and to ensuring that industry functions rhythmically.

The motions on the draft statute, among other things, related to defining the party's role and place in the system of socialist democracy, to enhancing the rank of primary party organizations and to making the criteria for joining the party more stringent as well as to making the people who recommend the prospective candidate more responsible for their recommendations. It was decided that problems arising from the session are to be forwarded for the attention of the Congress Commission, the session of which is scheduled for tomorrow.

RAKOWSKI SCORES 'PARTY POMP' IN KRAKOW SPEECH

LD152054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has had a meeting with representatives of workforces from the Krakow District of (Krowotrzy). The statement that it is necessary to have a resolution of the Central Committee plenum, no less, for the activists of the highest party level to be obligated to hold direct meetings with factory workforces attests to the nature of the meeting.

This was said in the context of the alarmingly high level of bureaucratism in the work of party branches at all levels. In his speech, Deputy Premier Rakowski drew attention, among other things, to the fact that party pomp deprives leaders of their personality by making them into state functionaries. To set these habits aside is not a simple matter. Every leader must always be prepared for the fact that people he is going to meet will ask him precisely about the most difficult issues and that it is precisely he himself who has to give explanations and not his audience.

Deputy Premier Rakowski also met members of party organizations at the Budostal-2 industrial construction enterprise and at the Krakow industrial furnaces construction enterprise which elected him as their candidate to the district party conference in Nowa Huta.

PZPR Chance for 'Credibility'

LD152230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has met with members of the Krakow cultural club. Replying to numerous questions, he stated that the current political revival within the PZPR gives the party a chance to gain public credibility.

Deputy Premier Rakowski also announced that there will be a reorganization of government structures. The number of ministries will be reduced and work on the economic reform will be expedited. Further efforts will be made to improve market supplies.

He stated that mass media will have to adapt to their new role as quickly as possible. The manner in which government and politicians treat the media will also have to be changed.

During his stay in Krakow, Deputy Premier Rakowski also had meetings with representatives of the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Malopolska Region Solidarity.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION STILL NOT FULFILLED

LD151638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Old habits die hard. Yesterday's communique on the meeting between Stanislaw Kania and Central Committee members drawn from worker and peasant circles included the sentence: Attention was drawn to the important role of intraparty information, which is still too delayed.

The question arises here: Why "intraparty" and not just "information"? It is understandable that every political organization, and especially the party, should have the right to inform its members through internal channels, in accordance with its charter. But, since we are talking about the need for openness in political life--and the party is the leading force of that political life--then the above question is justified.

The lines at newspaper kiosks after plenary sessions of the Central Committee are no smaller than after Sejm sessions. People are interested in what is happening in the party simply because the decisions made by the party's leading group decide the fate of society as a whole; and the party press has capacity enough to publish information of concern to everyone.

The practice of internal information in well informed circles is deeply rooted in the mentality of many people who see access to information as one of the privileges enabling authority to be exerted. But the view that there exists, and can be maintained, a monopoly on information is pure illusion. We are living in a country full of leaks and sooner or later everybody finds out about everything. Is it not therefore better to inform people quickly and truthfully without rationing? There would be no lies, exaggerations and rumors that so-and-so said this and that.

During many meetings, sessions and conferences, in which hundreds and thousands of people take part, often recording every word on their own cassette recorders, journalists are not allowed into the hall in the name of the private nature of the deliberations. Nobody any longer dares to say confidentally, in case he sounds ridiculous. But the myth of privacy still lingers.

We certainly cannot afford to fulfill all the obligations undertaken in the Gdansk agreement, but there are obligations whose fulfillment does not have to be postponed since it costs nothing. On the contrary, not to fulfill them entails the cost of social mistrust. They include the obligation to inform everyone fully.

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR DEMOCRACY WITHIN PZPR

LD151518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] The announcement by the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee of the latest possible date for the extraordinary party congress--20 July--is a decision of the greatest political significance. The attention, both of our society and of observers abroad, is directed to the party and to the processes that occur within it. On the basis of discussions that have gone on in the forum of the party, of resolutions passed and of observably diverse manifestations of a growth in party activity, attempts are made to fashion proposals and prognoses on the further development of the political situation in our country, as well as the prospects for Poland extricating itself from the socioeconomic crisis. Regardless of point of view, all are agreed that the only force within Poland capable of drawing up realistic directions for development, of vitalizing and of setting in coordinated motion the social, political and economic mechanisms, and of creating a system of guarantees to lend credibility to the irreversability of the process of renewal, is the PZPR--hence the magnitude of the hopes pinned to its extraordinary congress, and also the lively interest in the course of preparations of this, the highest party authority, which is to be held in less than 100 day time. That is not a long time if one takes into account that during this period a report-back electoral campaign and individual party talks will be held. There will also be general discussion of the program of the development of socialist democracy, on the strengthening of the leading role of the PZPR, and on the actions that need to be undertaken to stabilize the country's socioeconomic situation. Quite the reverse, if we realize this means that during these 100 days, the party has to thoroughly analyze and overcome internal weaknesses, cleanse the ranks of people who for various reasons should not be in the party, elect new authorities in accordance with new, democratic regulations, draft and approve a new statute and program. We have to admit that if the congress is to be well-prepared and to fulfill the hopes invested in it--and it simply must not be otherwise--there is very little time.

In a few days' time, the central Congress Commission is to meet to work out the final version of a draft document to be presented for all-party and nationwide precongress discussion by the Central Committee before the end of this month. The very mode in which the Congress Commission works on this material--that is, providing evidence and analysis of all the proposals sent in from all parts of the country by party organizations at various levels or by the voivodship precongress commissions, the publication of all the proposals, often contradictory, in informational bulletins, plus the additional consultations on the draft with several hundre large party workers' organizations and with some (?local) organizations--although this is an unusually demanding procedure, represents a guarantee that not one sensible conception will go astray, and that the final version of the document will truly reflect the profound thoughts of many thousands of party members.

Some might say the previous, eighth congress was also accompanied by broad and sensible discussion, and what came of it? The answer is to be found in the first section of the draft precongress theses devoted to an analysis of the sources and nature of the present crisis. In it we read:

Contrary to the principles of the statute, criticism was suppressed, and some representatives with a critical tendency were debarred from active party life by that part of the leadership which wields real power. This neglect of the postulates generally voiced before the eighth congress deepened the isolation of the leadership from the activists and from the whole party.

The question of squandering the fruits of discussion before the eighth congress recurs in the document once more, in the section dealing with the guarantees of democracy within the party. It is emphasized that in order for the administration of the party to be sensible, aware of the realities of life, it must draw on knowledge of the real state of affairs within the whole party, on the inspirations and impulses of its way of thinking. Members of the party have the opportunity freely to express themselves on all intraparty levels, to voice propositions and motions, to defend their opinions.

In the proposals to change the statute, the principle was formulated that a PZPR member has the right to present his views, even when they differ from those of the majority, with regard to policies and party resolutions. He also has the right to defend his views on the forum of his party organization, and to appeal to higher echelons, including the congresses. But at the same time, in order to ensure that the actions of the party are unified and effective, democratically approved resolutions are binding on all, both those who voted for and those who voted against, and who--convinced that they are right--continue to defend their views on the party forum.

The development of intraparty democracy and the growth of discipline in action will be accompanied by a greater care than there has been up to now regarding the quality of the party ranks. Party ranks should be thoroughly cleansed, the draft program assumptions points out. Demoralized, arbitrary and two-faced individuals, carriers of alien views, having nothing in common with the party, must go. The party must not be a place for compromised, dishonest individuals under a cloud of proven corruption and demoralization. Only honest, selfless and modest people belong in it. This defines the fundamental criteria for admission to the party, for cadre politics, for elections to the echelons of authority of basic party organizations. [Words indistinct]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY NOTES PARTY-STATE LEGAL DIFFERENCES

LD161022 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 16 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Apr (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an article by Janusz Zablocki titled "Pluralistic Society and Lay State". It reads in part:

"The conception of state with a neutral outlook is the only model of state agreeing with the valid Constitution. No point of that Constitution accords (?legal) basis for the administration's practice to get involved to the advantage of one privileged outlook. Nor is this granted by the principle incorporated in the Constitution in 1976 which states that the Polish United Workers Party is the leading political force of the society in the building of socialism. This is so because, according to the Constitution, the PUWP is the leading force of the society, not the state, which means that the norms laid down by the party do not automatically become state norms and as such are not and cannot be binding for those who are not party members. Moreover, this also means that the world view espoused by the party cannot be automatically extended on to the state life. Second, the above mentioned formulation distinctly limits the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party to the political sphere. [quotation marks as received]

VARIOUS VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEES MEET 15 APR

LD151140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Plenary meetings of party voivodship committees are being held today in Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw, Ostroleka and Suwalki.

The Bydgoszcz plenum is dedicated to the tasks of the voivodship party organization before the ninth congress. Both the report and the debate stress the need for the mapping out of such guidelines for this organization as would make possible not only an active and creative participation of party members in the precongress discussion now in progress but also an effective drafting of a durable program for the stabilization of socio-economic life.

The Wroclaw plenum is discussing a report prepared by a team of experts on the state of the city of Wroclaw and the living conditions of its residents.

The debate in Ostroleka deals with the current sociopolitical situation and the goals of the voivodship party organisation during the precongress period.

In Suwalki, the sociopolitical situation and the tasks of the voivodship party organization before the ninth party congress are being discussed. The participants in the meeting will also assess the progress of the report-back and election campaign in the party organizations.

More on Bydgoszcz Meeting

LD152332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee today discussed the situation caused by the 19 March events in the town. It was emphasized that Solidarity, like the industrial and autonomous unions, constitutes [words indistinct] and lasting element of public life. The desire was expressed for Solidarity to better fulfill its obligations arising from social contracts.

In a secret ballot, the committee turned down Henryk Bednarski's request to be released from the functions of first secretary of the voivodship committee. However, the request by Jozef Majchrzak, the former first secretary of the voivodship committee, to be released from his duties as a member of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party committee was accepted.

PZPR ELECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONGRESS 'IN FULL SWING'

LD152334 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (PAP)--The election campaign in the Polish United Workers Party is in full swing. The resolutions of the latest plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee oblige party authorities and organizations to complete the election campaign by the end of June. Discussions preceding the congress have been in the progress for some time now and elections are being held in party organizations when required.

Democratic principles are observed during these elections. Taking into account postulates put forth by party organizations, the Central Committee has introduced amendments and supplements to regulations governing elections of party authorities and delegates for the party congress. In line with these changes, party authorities are elected by secret ballot and no limits are set on the number of candidates and delegates for the party congress. Following these changes, the activity of party organizations has been substantially reinvigorated and their authority and confidence has increased. The newly elected members of executives and secretaries of party organization are comrades who are respected and trusted by their fellow workers.

BYDGOSZCZ MKZ MEETS ON EVENTS, ALERT SUSPENSION

Penal Proceedings Urged

LD151752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] We learn from our Bydgoszcz correspondent that there was a meeting of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] NSZZ Solidarity.

Among other things, the meeting set up a commission for food husbandry in Bydgoszcz and the region. The meeting deliberated once more the events of 19 March during the sixth session of the voivodship People's Council.

The MKZ has decided to send a letter to the voivodship prosecutor in Bydgoszcz asking him to initiate penal proceedings against Bydgoszcz former Deputy Voivodas Roman Bak and Wladyslaw Przybylski. They are accused of exceeding their duties. This point is widely elaborated in the letter to the prosecutor's office.

Alert Suspension Extended

LD152142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Interfactory Founding Commission [MKZ] NSZZ Solidarity has taken place in Bydgoszcz.

The MKZ adopted a resolution on extending the suspension of strike alert until 10 June this year. We recall that on the (?5th) of this month the strike alert was provisionally discontinued in Bydgoszcz, (?its) deadline expired today.

MKZ, Sejm Resolutions Connected

LD152324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Solidarity's Interfactory Founding Committee in Bydgoszcz has passed a resolution extending the suspension of the strike alert until 10 June.

According to PAP information, the decision was made in connection with the Sejm resolution which calls on all citizens to join in the actions aimed at leading the country out of the crisis, ensuring law and order and national security.

SZCZEPANSKI SENDS TELEGRAM TO BYDGOSZCZ STRIKERS

LD151850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Report from unidentified Warsaw television reporter in Bydgoszcz]

[Text] In Bydgoszcz the sit-in strike of peasant farmers is continuing in the building of the ZSL Voivodship Committee. Yesterday the second round of talks with the government commission was to have begun but it did not happen because the commission simply did not come to Bydgoszcz. Yesterday also the strikers received a telegram from Prof Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the extraordinary Sejm commission for the implementation of social agreements. In it he informed them that the commission has decided to make the recommendation that an amendment be introduced into the law on trade unions, according to which farmers could establish trade unions. The functioning and forms of activity of the Trade Union of Private Farmers would be defined by a separate law.

In reply the farmers informed Professor Szczepanski that they have received with satisfaction the initiative of the Sejm commission but the date of the law being passed by the Sejm and the failure of the government commission to arrive calls into question the efficiency and good will of the commission. We think, the farmers replied, that up to the time of registration, even temporary, we have no guarantee as to the achievement of our aim.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF SOLIDARITY THESES REPORTED

LD151524 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU today published an extensive summary of the theses of "the Solidarity's lines of action in Poland's current situation" carried yesterday by the trade union daily GLOS PRACY.

This is the first public presentation of the Solidarity's ideology and programme and therefore it should be examined in depth.

The Solidarity recognizes "the nation's best traditions, Christian ethical principles, the political call for democracy and the socialist social thought" as its basic principles. The union proclaims itself as an organization guided by many philosophies of life, putting a stress on the "Christian inspiration" as "one of the basic ideological values". "It refers to traditions of the working class movement" and "recognizes national values as an important and vital part of collective consciousness".

The union believes that the crisis was caused by the following phenomena: "the lack of democratic decision-making mechanisms, responsibility for decisions and reshuffles on managerial posts," "bureaucratic methods of governing preventing the rectifying of errors," "the shaping up of a closed group of the governing exempt from control by the governed" and "the inability of the system to correct itself." This leads the authors of the theses to the conclusion that "the economic reform will not succeed and bring the expected economic and social results in Poland, unless a thorough reform of the system of exercising power, removing the causes of the crisis inherent in the socio-political system and creating guarantees that the former system will not return, is implemented at the same time."

Understanding that Poland's economic situation is really desperate, Solidarity will not put forth far-reaching wage and welfare demands in 1981.

It will expect the government to consult principles of the economic policy, especially those interesting Solidarity, with that union, and to make a pledge to consistently implement a programme of reforms guaranteeing a possible shift and harmonious development of the economy in the future.

Solidarity expects the government's economic policy to respect the principle of the protection of the average level of the population's real incomes, giving priority to groups of the population with lower incomes.

The theses formulate the principles of redistribution of income in the form of a demand to "introduce generally binding progressive taxes paid when a total income per family member exceeds the level of an average monthly wage, to tax luxury goods, and to limit unjustified material privileges of the power apparatus (apartments, company cars, special health service facilities) and the disclosure of incomes and property of persons holding posts in the power apparatus".

The theses are categorical as regards the expected situation in the labour market: "The authorities are responsible for full employment of all workers."

NEW TU PRESS SPOKESMAN SUPPLIES CHARACTER PROFILE

LD152110 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Interview with Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Word indistinct] You are the new press spokesman of the union. Television viewers want to know a bit more about you. Can you say a few words about yourself?

[Answer] I do not know where to begin; perhaps with my education, because that is the simplest way. I have a mathematics degree and I am still working at Warsaw University, in the mathematics department. I have a PhD in mathematics [words indistinct].

[Answer] No, I am not. I was married twice and both my wives were killed in accidents, in mountaineering accidents, because I am a mountaineer.

[Question] I have observed you throughout the press conference [word indistinct] for foreign journalists. You can make yourself excellently understood in several languages. How many languages do you know?

[Answer] Well, three, probably: English, a little French and Russian. I do not, unfortunately, have much opportunity to use my Russian.

[Question] Have you a television set at home?

[Answer] No, I have not.

[Question] I draw the conclusion, therefore, that you only watch television programs occasionally.

[Answer] Yes, that is true, I watch television only sometimes and mainly here in the office, because our work continues late into the evening.

[Question] Is it true that, in some regions, there are blacklists of journalists who are not allowed to write about Solidarity?

[Answer] I do not know; I have not heard of any such list.

[Question] Have you not noticed that some journalists are afraid to write critically (?about your activity)?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] I have not noticed that, but if some journalists are afraid to write critically about our union I would (?see) that as a dangerous thing. We too need honest, factual criticism.

[Question] I think that in the initial stage every union must make mistakes and failure to point out those mistakes might cause them to worsen.

[Answer] That is true, but I think that in the initial stage the criticism might be somehow bitterly felt by the union. The union is probably at the moment strong enough to take such criticism calmly and it should appear from time to time.

[Question] Is this where you work?

[Answer] Yes, it is.

[Question] (?Your conditions are not the best)?

[Answer] Not the best, we have been promised large premises on Mokotowska Street and we are waiting impatiently for them.

[Question] Well then, until we meet again in the better premises.

[Answer] After Easter, in better conditions, yes. Thank you.

WALESA SEEN WEAKENED IN POLISH SOLIDARITY 'RIFT'

LD151535 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Walesa's Authority Shattered by Solidarity Radicals"]

[Text] Warsaw--Despite the relaxation of tension over the past few days, the atmosphere in Warsaw is still one of uncertainty and sullenness.

This is due to a number of factors: the continuing pressures from abroad; the weakening of Mr Walesa's position as head of Solidarity; the apparently serious illness that has just struck Polish Primate Cardinal Wyszynski, whose role as moderator has been very important in recent months; and last, the government's indecision, as shown once again at Friday's Sejm session.

Late in the evening what should have been a decree-law (ustawa) banning strikes for 2 months became a motion (uchwala) confined to describing the suspension of strikes as "indispensable" and to issuing in this connection an appeal to the country with no binding legal validity. It is possible that this modification was prompted by Solidarity's declaration condemning the government's plan.

In fact Solidarity declared itself "profoundly concerned" over the measure, which it considered pointless, moreover, at a time when everything suggested that disputes could be resolved by negotiation. It added that the decree would not prevent a strike in the event of the free trade union's being threatened or the law violated which was, nevertheless, tantamount to accepting the implementation of the measure under any other circumstances.

Deputy Premier Rakowski, however, gave assurances that the draft decree was preceded by consultations with the free trade union. When asked about this, Solidarity's new spokesman Janusz Onyskiewicz replied: "It is possible that the deputy premier broached the issue with Walesa, but Walesa is not the whole of Solidarity."

This remark confirmed that the free trade union's leader has been the object over the past few days, and particularly at the Thursday and Friday meeting of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] in Gdansk, of very severe attacks which have considerably weakened his position. Of course the general strike has been called off, but the agreement reached in Warsaw with Deputy Premier Rakowski and Mr Walesa's own attitude were very vigorously challenged.

The latest demonstration of this was Friday's open letter from Deputy Chairman of the movement Andrezej Gwiazda, a hardliner, criticizing the Warsaw agreement and the Solidarity chief's leadership methods. The latter's reply has not yet been published. One is immediately reminded of the fact that the chairman of the Bydgoszcz trade union, wounded during the militia action, wrote a letter very strongly reproaching Mr Walesa for "losing all the cards."

Disheartened by all these attacks, Mr Walesa merely muttered: "There's human nature! When we have almost everything someone destroys it. It is absolutely impossible to govern in this country!" Then he counterattacked and, brandishing the hundreds of telegrams of support received from factories throughout the country, declared: "Read the messages from your enterprises and tell me whom you are representing here." At which somebody suggested that the telegrams could have been "fabricated": The atmosphere was clearly anything but one of "solidarity."

Stop Acting As Monarch

So is Mr Walesa in danger of losing the leadership of the movement? It is hardly likely. He is a symbol for millions of Poles and for the international public. Mr Badkowski, who during the August strike was the main spokesman for what was not yet called Solidarity, writes in POLITYKA that this is why the KKP has decided that Mr Walesa "must remain where he is."

Mr Onyszkiewicz added that "we informed Mr Walesa that he must stop acting as a monarch and must limit himself, as chairman, to expressing and defending the viewpoints of the KKP and no more. I am sure that he heeded the lesson."

In any case Mr Walesa was not the only one attacked in Gdansk. His advisers ("the court grandees") were also attacked. It is no coincidence that they are mostly Catholics. In fact for several weeks we have been witnessing a bitter power struggle within Solidarity between Catholics and Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] dissidents.

The role of the latter should be emphasized. Soon after the June 1976 unrest the KOR played a magnificent, historic role, being alone at that time in shouldering the defense of the workers. Its action in subsequent years made it possible to break the evil complex of fear and impotence and also made August 1980 possible. The fact remains that its activities are now becoming increasingly radical, and it must be stressed that this is not popular.

The KOR's penetration into the labor field has always been very limited, except in certain areas such as Gdansk or Warsaw. The major strikes in August totally bypassed and ignored it. However, very soon, under the prompting of its leader Jacek Kuron, it carried out a very skillful action to try to gain control of Solidarity's leadership bodies. This is why, for instance, its influence is great in the movement's KKP and in the Warsaw and Katowice leaderships. On the other hand, the Gdansk trade union leadership, controlled by shipyard militants, has just expressed its lack of confidence in Mrs Walentynowicz, a historical figure in the KOR.

This is also why the free trade union's local leaderships are postponing elections within Solidarity as much as possible and no date has yet been set for its first congress. In this connection it is paradoxical to note that the trade union's grass roots, who emerged from the struggle for democracy, now find it more difficult to make themselves heard by their leaders than the party's grass roots who are shaking its structures more and more effectively.

At present Solidarity is still led at both central and regional levels by leaders who imposed themselves in the midst of events. Many of them, for instance, are rightly afraid of losing their posts in elections carried out by the workers themselves. On the other hand, Mr Walesa has not concealed the fact that he was counting on this process to eliminate from the movement's leadership those whose sole interest is in confrontation.

In fact the rift is occurring not so much because of the origins as because of the objectives that have been set. What is essential is to know what Solidarity is going to be. There are three possible answers:

1--An organization with political aims, directed against the present government.

Obviously, while one must not exaggerate the importance of the "antisocialist" elements within Solidarity--which the adversaries of renewal and democratization often do--it is not possible either to deny their existence, at least within the leadership bodies. This is the tendency of several KOR members and takes various forms, ranging from social democratic aspirations to the most radical leftist stances.

These groups believe that the most vigorous pressure must still be brought to bear on the government, even through the use of general strikes, so as to increasingly gain effective control of the country. The danger of a national disaster prompting a foreign intervention are contemptuously discussed: "The Russians will not invade us," one representative of this tendency told me. "They know that it would be a real war. We have 10 million well-organized people ready for battle. They would not risk it."

2--A free and independent trade union working within the framework of the system.

This is undoubtedly Mr Walesa's view. It implies a thorough transformation of the state structures, a renewal of the party, real democracy throughout the country and major economic reforms.

Of course, this attitude cannot be welcome to many leaders of the Kremlin or in the neighboring countries, since it represents for them a thorough upheaval of the structures. However, it is the only line with which they could come to terms, since it lies within the framework of the socialist system and within observance of Poland's alliances.

3--The voice of the Polish nation.

Solidarity is indeed now to a large extent a movement that represents the Polish nation as a whole, in all its diversity and multiplicity. An entire people are being reborn and rediscovering the meaning of their dignity and the need to be respected. Solidarity is therefore much more than a mere trade union. Through it, for instance, one can see the intellectuals demanding that history be taught honestly again and journalists combating censorship. This involves risks, but the government has a very simple remedy for depriving Solidarity of this role as "defender of the nation," namely by itself taking the initiative for democratic changes.

Cardinal Wyszynski wrote as follows to the Solidarity leaders a fortnight ago: "May you obtain much and lose nothing of what you already have. Boldness is not the greatest virtue. The greatest is prudence. It is this prudence that you now need."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S 'PROPAGANDA'

AU151246 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Apr 81 p 4

[Col Leslaw Wojtasik article: "Behind the Scenes of Solidarity Propaganda"]

[Excerpts] On every suitable occasion Solidarity activists make demands for genuine, objective and honest information and, in this connection, often criticize the official system of state information, especially various propaganda activities. On the strength of that, one might assume that Solidarity propaganda should be a practical example of the model of propaganda-information activity as demanded by Solidarity.

Solidarity propaganda should be examined from the viewpoint of certain specific circumstances that determine its content and forms and, consequently, bear on its effectiveness. The following circumstances are the most important:

1. Solidarity propaganda is not curbed by any formal considerations. In principle, the authors of propaganda materials take and bear responsibility for nothing. The absence of any curbs makes it possible for Solidarity propaganda to propagate freely chosen versions of events before they are verified as to their actual course. That was the case with the Bydgoszcz events. Solidarity propaganda also may attribute various "offenses" to various people on the principle: "If they are untrue, we can always apologize."

2. From the viewpoint of the laws in force in Poland, the illegal activities conducted openly are an essential part of Solidarity propaganda. That is because the bodies concerned have not opposed that propaganda, no one has been charged and no other action has been taken. The only thing that has happened is that from time to time the mass media publish more or less successful attempts to polemize.

That situation has another aspect as well: It makes it possible for the existing or fictional openly antisocialist groups to stir up their propaganda activities. The nationalist Ukrainian organizations and the champions of "free Gdansk" have circulated their leaflets.

Such a style of activities makes it extensively possible to launch various propaganda provocations. Various subversive and extremist elements can use Solidarity as their cover.

Aside from that, the sea of leaflets may include anonymous antisocialist, antistate and anti-Polish leaflets. For example, anti-Polish leaflets concerning the western territories have been circulated recently in Wroclaw.

Under such conditions the illegal organizations such as KOR or the Confederation for an Independent Poland have at their disposal extensive opportunities for indirect or direct propaganda activities.

3. Solidarity propaganda creates the impression of being spontaneous and genuine and of resulting from society's natural needs. It seems that this is the intention of its organizers but analyses have shown that it is a typical camouflage because all Solidarity regional-scale propaganda campaigns are planned and well organized. That is a crucial remark because observations have shown that the propaganda in question is "regional" in character, which means that regional organizations have great freedom of action and that they do not always toe the line of trade union headquarters. This is responsible for the fact that petty regional issues acquire excessive importance.

In his talk with Solidarity members Lech Walesa had this to say about propaganda credibility: At one time we proclaimed a strike in Gdansk because a member of the Interfactory Founding Committee was missing. It turned out that after 15 years of marriage he strayed from the path... . That is a fact... . And it is what that fellow said: "She was a fine girl so I went for her... ." That is why we must check twice on the facts so we do not look silly... . (WIESCI Issue 14 of 5 April 1981)

I have said that Solidarity propaganda is spontaneous. That is why it is difficult to talk of propaganda techniques based on suitable theoretical foundations. Solidarity techniques have been worked out spontaneously and accurately respond to the atmosphere of social unrest and excitement. In this sense they include elements of manipulation. For the purpose of characterization I will discuss two basic and most frequent propaganda techniques.

The first technique is balancing on the brink of truth. It is difficult to assert how far that technique is used consciously and how far it is applied to exploit events for propaganda purposes before the full truth about them is known. However, certain propaganda materials attest to manipulations of truth. Following the Bydgoszcz events, a leaflet photograph of Rulewski, who had been beaten up, was circulated. The photograph greatly appealed to emotions: Large facial bruises and lost teeth created the impression of severe beating. Rulewski was beaten up, but no one cared to state that his missing teeth were the result of removal of a bridge from his mouth and that the photograph was made when his bruises had been disinfected by a liquid that leaves dark patches.

The other technique is playing on one's emotions. Human emotions are the basic target of Solidarity propaganda activity. Vocabulary and symbols of propaganda materials, especially of leaflets, are used to stimulate the necessary emotions. That technique is used in all forms of Solidarity propaganda.

As for vocabulary, primarily negative words such as "terror," "violence," "oppression" and even "fascism" as well as negative phrases are given the place of honor. Such words create certain associations in social consciousness. In Gdynia even the fascist slogan "arbeit macht frei" (in German in the original) was adapted for us in Solidarity propaganda to define the conditions in factories.

The emotional nature of Solidarity propaganda finds its particular expression in the symbols used by that propaganda. There are several groups of symbols so used.

National symbols: Polish symbols and especially national colors are clearly abused, which may not be an accident. The abuse of national colors is supposed to impart to Solidarity propaganda campaigns an all-patriotic character, but in fact such practices often smack of nationalistic tendencies.

Symbols of the struggle against the occupier: The most familiar symbol of the letters P and W in the shape of an anchor, which stands for Fighting Poland ["Polska Walczaca"], has been adapted for the needs of Solidarity propaganda. That symbol evokes the strongest emotional associations.

Symbols of violence: Following the Bydgoszcz incident, Solidarity was excessively keen on stressing the symbols of violence that evoke negative associations in social consciousness--clubs, handcuffs, clubs and bars.

In its propaganda, Solidarity primarily uses the following basic forms of activity:

-- Leaflets of various types.

-- Posters.

-- Brochures and bulletins.

-- Broadcasts from factory broadcasting facilities.

Generally speaking, the aforementioned forms of propaganda activity are possible with the help of small printing sets and of factory broadcasting facilities.

MEETING ON EXTENDING RATIONING TO CEREAL, BUTTER

LD151742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that the essential issue of extending rationing to embrace cereal produce and butter, widely demanded by the community and in conformity with the premier's recommendation, was the topic today of yet another meeting of representatives of the leaderships of the ministries concerned.

A thorough analysis has been made of the balance sheets of supplies of these goods to examine the possibility of increasing the allocation. These possibilities proved to be very limited. It is expected that final decisions concerning precepts on the temporary rationing of butter and cereal produce will be made public within the next few days.

TRADE MINISTRY OFFICAL ON FOOD RATIONING MEASURES

LD152015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Interview with (Zygmunt Lakomiec), a director--not further identified--in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, conducted by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska]

[Text] [Question] Sir, yesterday a few Polish radio bulletins and the main television newscast carried an item of news, received from the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services--that is, from you--about yesterday's press conference, organized by you, to the effect that the rationing system would be expanded beginning 1 May--that is to say, apart from sugar, flour, cereals and rice would be available for coupons. It turns out that this is not quite true. As far as we know--and please, do correct me if my information is wrong--Premier General Jaruzelski has issued an instruction for the matter of expanding the rationing system to be examined. That is why the Council of Ministers held a session. However, yesterday's decision was made without the premier's knowledge.

[Answer] Indeed, at yesterday's meeting with journalists I stated that there exists a decision which extends the rationing of butter and crop items, that is, cereals, flour and rice. Butter will be rationed for 4 months. Crop items will be rationed until the end of the year.

This topic was discussed at a session of the Council of Ministers held on 13 April. The premier decided that balances of these articles ought to be analyzed yet again. The point was: Do we not have the possibilities for increasing the norms, relative to the ones that have been analyzed at the session of the Council of Ministers? Carrying out this decision today the ministries concerned, or, to be more precise, representatives of the ministries concerned, held a meeting. They carried out yet another analysis of the balances, which are strained. As a result of this analysis, it is to be expected that an implementational decision on this matter will be taken and made public in the next few days.

[Question] Who was it who yesterday issued the decision that the new coupons are being introduced on 1 May? If it was not Premier Jaruzelski who, it would be supposed, is the only person authorized to make a decision of this kind for the whole of the country, then who was the author of yesterday's decision? After all, you, sir, must have been authorized by someone to convene yesterday's press conference. I do not suppose you did it on your own: This would have been rather suicidal, surely?

[Answer] Let me state again: The decision concerning expansion of the rationing system has been made. However, an analysis of the balances was to enable us to adopt an executive [wykonawcza] decision.

[Question] But sir, you still have not told me who was it who yesterday made the decision and authorized you to announce that more rationing was going to be introduced.

[Answer] As I have stated publicly, this is in accordance with the documents which the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services forwarded for analysis by the government at its session.

[Question] What about the decision suspending this matter? Where did this one come from?

[Answer] The point was to make sure again that the norms which have been suggested, the norms that have been analyzed, cannot be raised.

[Question] You did not know about this at all yesterday?

[Answer] We were working on this.

[Question] In your opinion, is it correct that a concrete date for the introduction of coupons should be publicly announced while you are working on this?

[Answer] I think it is better to make sure again, rather than to make a mistake of any kind.

[Question] You said that representatives of the ministries concerned assembled this morning and that they issued the instruction that is already known to us. Can you tell me what ministries were interested in this matter this morning in view of the fact that they failed to show any interest in it yesterday evening?

[Answer] These ministries continued to show interest throughout. The government's decision was made on 13 April. We did have balances ready and they have been analyzed time and again, but we should take into account the possibilities of imports arriving over the past few days--namely from the EEC and from the United States. At the moment we have a bit more butter. Yesterday experts came back from the United States bringing powdered milk as well as butter and certain fats. The matter is alive all the time. In connection with this--the fact that we met yet again--the point was to define the final amounts at our disposal today [as heard].

[Question] Apart from the low norms, I was surprised by something else yesterday. You and your colleagues seem to have set the dates until which cereals or flour are to be rationed with such ease. After all, we are going to have a harvest in the autumn. Why is it that coupons can be withdrawn as late as 31 December and not earlier?

[Answer] The introduction of rationing at the current stage until the end of the year should make it possible to prepare a correct change in prices, taking a certain compensation into account. This can only be done when the market is stable, when, given a certain norm, the people will be certain of being able to buy it with much less trouble than to date.

[Question] Are they going to be as certain as they felt with their meat coupons? Do you know what is going on in the shops?

[Answer] Allow me to finish about the flour articles. The second reason is this: We do know that most crops are imported. Even if the harvest turns out to be better, we will simply import less crops--this, at least, is the opinion of the ministry. We will import less in order to be able to overcome our balance of payments difficulties in this way, albeit on a small scale. The third reason: It is cheaper, technically, to make the coupons than to repeat the procedure several times. But once we have the coupons, it only takes a minute to call off the rationing system.

[Question] The Council of Ministers agreed to this?

[Answer] As far as this part is concerned, the Council of Ministers did agree.

Now I will return to your question whether I know what is happening with meat. Of course, we observe the shops, we observe supplies, we organize together with the meat industry the transfer of goods from one voivodshop to another, since the purchases vary, although they have improved in general.

[Question] Well, I wonder how it is possible to introduce rationing since it was impossible to meet the liability? One must be extremely daring--[interrupted]

[Answer] We have enough goods to meet the liability.

[Question] So why is there no meat?

[Answer] There is the quantity required but not the needed quantities in individual ranges of quality desired by the population. It is well known that we do not have the quantity of pork loin that each of us, you and I, would like to buy. But in the same category of meat as pork loin there are also five other kinds of pork. Therefore the entire range of meat encompassed by the balance sheet is included in the quantity provided by the rationing system.

[Question] (?Now) for dry goods, my last question. The norms are strange, not to say a starvation level. Three kg of flour per head and per quarter year--in the case of a big familiy it is easier to distribute; butter--well I will not say anything on this subject; and we were stupefied, all of us, at one-half kilogram of rice per quarter year. For 100 days half a kilogram of rice? I would say that comes to a grain per day.

[Answer] Yes, Mrs Andrzejewska, this was thoroughly analyzed by everybody. For instance in 1979 the consumption of flour in working families was 13 kg per year. This year it will also amount to 13 kg. As far as rice is concerned, last year we sold 101,000 tons to the population and it is anticipated that this year we will sell 100,000 tons, that is, only 1,000 tons less. Please divide it by the population figure taking into account slightly greater supply in the transition period--when potatoes are in short supply--to workers' canteens, hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens--this one-half kilogram is what we can afford. This is not less.

It is not in my interest to distort anything here--it is easy to be checked and it has been checked more than once--it is not less than our consumption up to now. This may be different in individual voivodships or families, but the average consumption is precisely like that.

[Question] I really do hope that we will not have to retract what you have told us today.

[Answer] Oh, I am absolutely sure of it and we have not retracted anything so far.

[Andrzejewska] Thank you very much, sir.

[Lakomiec] Thank you.

'RATHER PESSIMISTIC' FORECAST OF FOOD SUPPLY GIVEN

LD151505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 6

[Ewa Fiala report: "Food Market--Situation and Prospects"]

[Text] It will seem improbable but these are the facts: In the first quarter of this year, more goods--with the exception of meat and animal fats--reached the market than in the first quarter of last year. Except for potato flour, spirits and confectionery, the plan targets have been more than implemented.

Deputy Food Industry and Purchases Minister Stanislaw Szczepanski, directors of food processing associations and representatives of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services gave this information to journalists at a press conference. In some cases supplies have been bigger than planned (20 percent more flour and 25 percent more oil was supplied). Meat and meat product supplies have been lower than planned by some 12 percent and those of animal fats by 2.6 percent.

It has been possible to maintain the sale of both meat and animal fats at the present level only as a result of imports. However, not only meat but also flour, cereals and even bread are in short supply, not to mention milk and dairy products.

Figures and indexes are necessary but they also can deceive. If you do not look at what they conceal and do not consider what links exist among specific goods, you will perhaps fail to understand how it has happened that over 3 months we have purchased 650,000 tons of wheat flour (9,500 tons more than planned), and yet there is a shortage of flour. This was bound to happen--flour products have replaced potatoes. In the first 6 months of this year, there will be 250,000 tons less potatoes on the market than last year. A 60,000-ton increase in grain product supplies will hardly fill this gap.

The situation with respect to meat and animal fats is much worse. In the entire current 6-month period, supplies to the market will be smaller by 172,000 tons than a year ago. There are virtually no replacement products. There will be an approximately 2-percent drop in fish supplies. Purchases of milk are still 20-percent smaller than they were last year and this situation will continue at least for another month. Nor can we rely on delicatessen and semifinished products. Flour for their production is available but there is neither meat, potatoes nor fat. In some categories, production of processed meat products fell some 30-40 percent compared with the amount supplied to the market last year.

As far as protein is concerned, only eggs can serve as a substitute. Up to the end of the first quarter, 800 million eggs (100 million more than a year ago) have reached the market, but let us remember that in January there was also an egg shortage. During the entire current 6-month period, the supply of eggs is to increase by 200 million; this may not be enough.

Our worries have increased yet further as a result of the existing supply structure and the ensuing consumption structure.

Pressure on the meat market has increased, for what are people to eat for breakfast if there is no jam (production of which has been reduced because of lack of sugar), no pastry and no cheese?

The proportion of beef in supplies to stores selling meat has considerably increased. This has also adversely affected the fat market. Beef requires more fat than pork when it is being prepared for eating. As a result, the increase in the supply of vegetable fats, that is, both the proportional and the actual increase, has gone almost unnoticed in housekeeping.

Therefore, prospects for supplies to the food market in the first 6 months of the year must be assessed rather pessimistically. According to experts, any increase in the prices paid for goods purchased should lead to an increase in agricultural production and, consequently, to an increase in market supplies, but no rapid improvement can be expected. There can be no doubt that life will be easy neither this nor next year. Especially since lack of social discipline--buying up goods and increasingly frequent cases of speculation and wasting of food--have led to a further disorganization of the market.

We have been informed that there have been increasingly frequent instances (which have been mentioned by city cleaning department workers) of flour, cereals, oil and even melted butter being thrown away. These are private stocks which, in fact, have to be thrown away after 1 or 2 months. However, there also are some other stocks which can be seen at bazaars and which are sold by peddlers, but at inflated prices.

Meat and meat products have recently ceased to be objects for speculation because we now have coupons. But coupons have also created problems. It is true that only 75 percent of coupons have been registered and that rationing was introduced only a few days ago, but...there was probably no time in the past 2 years when products from stores selling meat were returned, whereas there have been some now. It follows that either we abide by the system or some people have meat and meat products stored in their refrigerators. It is disturbing that demand for second-quality meat and meat products is very small. As far as meat is concerned, only boneless beef and pork joints are bought and as far as meat products are concerned only different kinds of ham will sell. Obviously, it is understandable that everybody would like to have products of the highest quality, but this is impossible. As far as top-quality meat products are concerned, the proportion of sausages amounts to 50 percent. As for top-quality pork, the proportion of ham and shoulder meat amounts to 50 percent and the proportion of joints to only 25 percent....

The meat industry center director stated that if these trends were to continue they would jeopardize the rationing system. Meat supplies being as they are, it is impossible to offer more top-quality assortments. Is this an excessively pessimistic attitude? It seems necessary to make a correction here, taking the present period of time--the pre-holiday period--into account. It is also necessary to take existing stocks into account.

In addition, in view of shortages--since, as can be seen, a proportional increase in supplies means nothing when the market is disorganized--efforts are being made to devise a system for rationing the sale of grain products. It can be expected that this will be introduced in the course of next month. This should be done, among other things, because the "voivodship rationing system" concerning various goods is being alarmingly extended. Why alarmingly? Because various norms are being introduced which are antagonizing people and also because, occasionally, the amount of the goods stored in a specific region has been accepted as a basis for distribution, whereas sometimes (this has applied to rice, for instance) such stocks have to serve several voivodships.

We have always written in these columns that rationing is an evil, but this time it must be said that it is a necessary evil.

COMMENTARY HITS ILLOGICAL RATIONING, CHIDES RAKOWSKI

LD151714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago Deputy Premier Rakowski was seen standing in line in front of a shop for 2 liters of milk. We thought to ourselves: That shows him in a good light, that he is still a human being and not a dignitary. But is it not a waste of his time, which should be devoted to greater purposes? Of course it is a waste of his time as well as ours, which passes meaninglessly not just because there is too little of everything but also because the organization of commerce defies any social logic.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Ursynow [Warsaw suburb] bitterly regretted that the premier or the mayor was not in the vicinity of shop No 280 in Dybowski Street, or even a sensible trade inspector. This store was a good grocery store. Then its shelves were taken out and it was converted into a rationed meat shop. How much did that cost? A mere trifle. Cooperative members are probably paying for it. In practice the only rationed meat shop, open for (?3 days), it is reserved for people not working, with the exception of people on night shift. Hours of opening: 1000 to 1800. In practice, on their own instructions, the doors are barred even before 1700. The manager gives no explanations or the complaints book. Only a factual answer and we quote: If you do not buy meat now, well, you will get it at the [Easter] holiday. I will not give you the complaints book. An official intervention? We have our doubts.

Here is another incident from another meat shop, also in the capital, in Freta Street. It happened in the preration book era. They received 150 kg of sausages, 120kg of tenderloin, 30kg of ham and 30kg of boiled smoked ham. Only a part of it was sold. The customers protested. They informed the state trade inspectorate and so on, and so on, higher and higher. We know precisely the route of the complaints and arguments. At last they got a letter from (Juliusz Gering), B.A., director general of the voivodship consumer cooperative, city center branch, that no goods had been found on the shop's auxiliary premises. The director asked who would leave such delicacies lying around for such a long time?

Now an explanation of yesterday's information. Journalists are hard to satisfy. They complain that news percolates down too slowly and when somebody speeds it up, that is also a mistake. So yesterday the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services reported that, beginning 1 May, the ration system will be extended. The government press spokesman, editor Barecki, straightened it out: The Council of Ministers has examined the project for extending the rationing system to goods which are scarce in shops but a decision had not been made. Just as well! If that decision turns out to be economically inevitable, there is still time to draw the organizational conclusions from the mistakes made regarding the sale of rationed meat.

Maybe it is a good thing after all that Mieczyslaw Rakowski is to be seen standing in shop lines.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CHANGES IN LABOR CODE

LD151704 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (PAP)--Talking to TRYBUNA LUDU, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, Janusz Obodowski spoke about the proposed changes in the labor code.

New regulations on work norms have already come into force. The average working week is 42 hours now and even shorter for jobs classified as especially strenuous or hazardous to health. The target working week is 40 hours long, Obodowski said.

Most important, the project envisages more rights for working mothers. According to it, maternity leave should be lengthened from 16 to 18 weeks next year and by two weeks in the years 1983 and 1984 each, to reach 24 weeks in 1984 (when one child is born). Moreover, those women whose pregnancy results in lower pay for piecework should receive appropriate compensation.

The project lays an obligation on the employer to grant a child-care leave to a mother looking after her child. She would then receive a child-care allowance for one year (more if more than one or a disabled baby is born), the amount of which would depend on per capita income in the family. The child-care leave should subsequently be extended to 3 years, which is impossible now both for financial reasons and the anticipated resulting shortage of women's labor.

As for changes in the remuneration system, employees who take up other jobs when due to a shutdown they cannot do their regular work will receive their average pay rate. At present, they receive much less, as they are not paid for piecework.

Another important change is the right of employees shortly before retirement to receive compensation if for health reasons they are shifted to lighter and lower-paid work.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI CONFINED DUE TO ILLNESS

NC151504 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (AFP)--Ailing Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, 80-year-old primate of Poland, must "remain in his room following a digestive system illness" and will not be fit enough to take part in any Easter ceremonies, his office said in a press statement today. The precise nature of the illness was not disclosed.

Cardinal Wyszynski, confined to his bed almost two weeks ago with a chill, is "convalescing," the statement said. It also said that the primate would not meet with any of his church colleagues as was his Easter custom. In 1977, the cardinal had two operations for digestive disorders and had his gall bladder removed.

NEW WLOCLAWEK PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ELECTED

LD151808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the voivodship People's Council was held in Wloclawek. It deliberated the implementation of the socioeconomic plan and budget of the voivodship. The session has also assessed the results of civic deeds last year.

In the course of the debate the present chairman of the voivodship People's Council, Edward Szymanski, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, asked again to be released from this post. Edward Szymanski already made this proposal at the session held on 17 December last year. Then in an open vote the councillors unanimously rejected the resignation. Now, again in an open vote, the voivodship People's Council accepted the resignation of Edward Szymanski from the post of chairman, by a majority of votes, with five abstentions.

In secret vote the councillors have entrusted the post of chairman of the voivodship People's Council in Wloclawek to Henryk Pychnicki, the physician in charge of the spa Ciechocinek.

ARMY DAILY EVALUATES WARSAW PACT EXERCISES

AU152124 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Apr 81 p 4

[Colonel Andrzej Monastyrski article: "After the Soyuz-81 exercises: The Successful Test of the Functioning and Reliability of the Defense System of Socialism"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL EXERCISES UNDER THE CODE NAME "SOYUZ-81," COMMANDED BY MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION VIKTOR KULIKOV, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES, HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. PARTICIPATING IN THEM WERE THE COMMANDS, STAFFS AND ASSIGNED COMBAT LIAISONS OF THE SOVIET ARMY, THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S ARMY, THE GDR NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY AND THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY. THE EXERCISES WERE HELD ON LAND, SEA AND AIR IN THE FORM OF VARIOUS OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY COMMANDS, STAFFS AND MILITARY UNITS. THEIR GOALS AND TASKS WERE ATTAINED, AND RESULTED IN MANY NEW EXPERIENCES THAT WILL HELP FURTHER IMPROVE COMMAND, STAFF WORK, PARTY-POLITICAL ACTIVITY, THE ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING PROCESSES AND THE LOGISTICS OF MILTARY OPERATIONS ON THE MODERN BATTLEFIELD.

The Warsaw Pact has brought new substance to the notion of a defense alliance. That substance stems from the class and internationalist nature of the alliance, based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. In addition to resolutely opposing the real imperialist threat and defending peaceful work in the socialist states, one of the pact's fundamental goals is to preserve and consolidate peace on the European Continent, to prevent any war or aggression, and to constantly strive for eliminating the method of settling by arms, any controversial question or conflict among European peoples and states.

We have had peace in Europe for more than 35 years. On our continent, this has been one of the longest periods without a war. However, peace is not a gift from heaven. Likewise, the security of our country and of other states of the socialist community is not something granted forever. It is necessary to constantly fight for peace and security, to oppose any encroachment not only with a resolute will for defense, but also a full preparedness for defense. IN THAT RESPECT, A PARTICULAR REALISM IS OBLIGATORY FOR US SOLDIERS. THAT REALISM REQUIRES OUR BEING ABLE TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS NOT ONLY FROM THE COURSE OF HISTORY, BUT ALSO FROM THE EXISTING REAL SITUATION, AS WELL AS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF CLASS, POLITICAL AND MILITARY FORCES IN THE WORLD, particularly of military forces, because they most frequently show the aggressive intentions of our adversaries intensifying their activity in that sphere.

In many NATO states, the military budgets are constantly growing. On their territories there are atomic missiles aimed in our direction. Numerous NATO military exercises are aggressive in nature. Early in March this year, NATO Armed Forces began large scale military exercises under the code name "Wintex-Cimex-81" with the participation of NATO commands and staffs, defense ministries, as well as civil and military command centers in NATO member states. It should be added that that enormous military machine was set in motion at a time when Leonid Brezhnev, from the tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress, made new important peaceful proposals.

Under such conditions, the cohesion of our ranks is the best and most effective defense against the cold war plans to upset the real disposition of forces in Europe. Such cohesion, unity and high combat preparedness are being shaped in the routine of daily miltiary training in the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, and are being systematically improved in common exercises. Those exercises result in tightening allied cooperation, in improving staff and military operations and in synchronizing common defense aspirations and plans.

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY IS BOUND TO ITS ALLIES BY CLASS AND INTERNATIONALIST TIES AND COMRADERIE IN ARMS. WE FORGED THOSE TIES IN THE FIRE OF FIGHTING THE FASCIST OPPRESSOR, AND TIGHTENED THEM IN COMMON SERVICE IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

Subsequent common exercises have always marked important stages on the path of mutual rapprochement, understanding, strengthening friendship and building a lasting allied unity. A particular role in that important matter belongs to cooperation with the main power in the socialist system--the Soviet Army. The soldiers of our People's Army are linked with it by unbreakable ties of friendship abundantly moistened with blood shed in common. We are proud that our Polish People's Army, fighting at the side of the Soviet Army, contributed such a significant part to the defeat of fascism, and documented it with the participation in the Berlin victory. We are proud of the worthy part contributed by our Armed Forces to the allied cause of building European security and consolidating peace.

Common exercises have already become a part of traditional cooperation within the combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. Every allied exercise--including Soyuz-81--constitutes an evident test for combat preparedness, the qualifications of commands and staffs, the standards of troop training, and the efficiency of rear and supply services.

Such tests are necessary for both our socialist community as a whole and for each of its member states. They provide a basis for strengthening the coalition system of defense and for improving its functioning and reliability, as well as providing a basis for developing the allied, coalition military doctrine of socialism. At the same time, military exercises produce other significant values. They enable all allies to see the level of combat preparedness in individual armies of the Warsaw Pact, confront training and organizational concepts in the Armed Forces, and help exchange and test experiences directly on exercise grounds.

THE SOYUZ-81 EXERCISES MET ALL THOSE REQUIREMENTS. AS PARTICIPANTS IN THESE EXERCISES, THE SOLDIERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY DID NOT SPARE EFFORTS, ENTHUSIASM OR SELFLESSNESS TO PROPERLY SHOW THE LEVEL OF THEIR TRAINING AND COMBAT PREPAREDNESS, and to contribute their worthy part to the common cause of consolidating the reliable shield of peace and socialism.

PORONIN CEREMONY MARKS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TREATY DAY

LD160830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Poland and the Soviet Union, the 111th anniversary of Vladimir Lenin's birth and the 14 Nowy Sacz days of Polish-Soviet friendship, a manifestation took place at the monument of the leaders of the October Revolution in Poronin. It was attended by Nowy Sacz Voivodship authorities, a Soviet Army delegation and public representatives. Forty soldiers of the Polish Army were presented with party membership cards.

CONSULAR CONVENTION SIGNED WITH SYRIA 13 APRIL

LD132126 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--Poland and Syria signed a consular convention in Warsaw today. The convention will make it easier for both consulates to protect the rights and interests of their countries and nationals. It defines the rights and regulates the procedure of both countries' consulates in issues connected with criminal, civil and administrative law and the maritime code. Both consulates will now have a better chance to protect their citizens temporarily or permanently in the other country.

OFFICIALS, SCIENTISTS ATTEND SOVIET EMBASSY EVENT

AU101815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 10, on the Day of Outer Space, V.I. Drozdenko, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, organized a friendly meeting at the embassy, followed by a film gala devoted to man's first flight in the outer space.

Attending were representatives on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of the Romanian commission of outer space activity, officers and generals, men of science, representatives of the central press. Ambassadors and charges d'affaires ad interim of the socialist countries participating in the "Intercosmos Programme" were also present.

FISHERY PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED 10 APRIL

AU101947 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The protocol of the fourth session of the Romanian-Soviet joint commission for cooperation in the fishery field was signed today in Bucharest. The document envisages measures aimed at intensified cooperation in research work and in exchanging fish-breeding material and cooperation measures in ocean fishing and in joint areas of activity.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES HUSAK ON REELECTION

AU131712 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message addressed by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to CPCZ Secretary General Gustav Husak on his reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Husak, on the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally I want to convey to you warm congratulations and wishes for great success in fulfilling your highly responsible mission and in implementing the 16th party congress decisions devoted to building the developed socialist society in your country.

I want to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPCZ, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR will further develop in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, and international cooperation and collaboration.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

JOINT COMMISSION ON DANUBE FISHING MEETS 14 APR

AU141851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the 23rd session of the joint commission on the application of the convention on fishing in the Danube started in Galati on April 14 attended by representatives of the governments of the riparian states: Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and the USSR. The session will analyze new ways and means of developing fish reserves in the Danube and elaborate measures of collaboration with a view to increasing fish production.

REPORTAGE ON PREMIER VERDET TALKS IN LONDON

For AGERPRES reports on Premier Verdet's talks with Prime Minister Thatcher and other British officials, see the United Kingdom section of the 16 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

JOINT FINNISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU111522 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The 11th session of the Romanian-Finnish Joint Commission for Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation took place in Helsinki. During the session the two sides examined the current status of bilateral trade and economic, industrial and technical cooperation and worked out ways and means to continue to intensify Romanian-Finnish economic relations.

In this context, the two sides established concrete measures aimed at developing cooperation in such fields as the machine-building, iron and steel, chemical and food industries envisaged in the protocol of the joint commission session.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR

AU141857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on April 14 Mario Belissario, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Philippine Republic to Romania.

The Romanian head of state reaffirmed on the occasion in his address Romania's confidence that the only principles apt to ensure the peace and collaboration in the world are the full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to force and threat with force, the observance of every people's right to be the full master of its national riches, of its destinies.

The president further pointed out in his address: The Socialist Republic of Romania actively participates in international life and works firmly for the settlement of all interstate disputes by peaceful, negotiated means, for the eradication of underdevelopment, the filling of the big economic gaps among states, for the building of a new international economic order relying on full equality and equity. We firmly campaign for real progress on the road of general disarmament and of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The address expresses the confidence that Romania and the Philippines will collaborate still more closely in the future for the attainment of these vital desiderata of mankind. Likewise, the address expresses Romania's wish to more closely collaborate with the ASEAN states to which the Philippines too, belongs, in various domains of mutual interest, first of all in the economic domain and in the international arena.

The address presented by the ambassador on the same occasion reviews the relations established and developing between the Philippines and Romania, pointing out that they demonstrate that by mutual respect and good will, nations belonging to differing political philosophies can coexist and cooperate happily, advancing together on the road of economic progress, in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

The address then expressed admiration for the successes scored by Romania under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu in international life, especially in achieving a rapprochement between the East and the West, in strengthening the friendship and understanding among all peoples, irrespective of race, belief and political convictions, and points to the telling progress achieved in the economic field.

Based on these principles, the address stresses, the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Philippines develop continuously, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

In conclusion, the hope is expressed that the relations of friendship and understanding between the two peoples will fruitfully develop.

After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial interview with Ambassador Mario Belissario.

BORBA: LIFE IN KOSOVO 'RETURNING TO NORMAL'

LD152356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2205 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Life in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo is returning to normal, the Yugoslav Daily BORBA writes in a commentary on the recent enemy activity in Kosovo, when nine people were killed and tens injured in street riots.

Despite rather complex economic conditions in workers' collectives, production is normal owing to the maximum efforts invested by the workers. Reports on record production are even coming from individual factories and mines.

An atmosphere of relief is felt everywhere, although scars left in the people by the drama are still considerable.

[Word indistinct] the above, an intensive sociopolitical activity is underway in Kosovo, BORBA points out. Its sociopolitical organisations and other socialist forces are carrying out drives in all environments for ensuring full, real and substantiated information on enemy activity and its character and aims. Open discussions on all issues are held with the people, even in the most distant villages.

Yugoslav society is strong enough to speak about itself openly and maturely also in such crisis situations, the Yugoslav daily writes in conclusion.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS TO BEGIN 20 APRIL

AU151323 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Rectorate of Kosovo University has announced that the April term examinations will begin 20 April this year according to the schedule displayed at every faculty and higher school.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO REPAY KOSOVO WORLD BANK LOAN

LD152104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav federation will repay the World Bank loan for the construction of the "Ibar Lepenac" hydro-system in the Province of Kosovo. The Assembly of Yugoslavia today adopted a law regulating the repayment of the 5.66 million dollar loan over the next five years.

The "Ibar Lepenac" hydro-system now under construction will provide for the irrigation of some 50,000 hectares of arable land in the Province of Kosovo.

LEADERSHIP CONTINUES TO ASSESS KOSOVO DISTURBANCES

Kosovo Presidency, LC Meet

LD151744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium held a joint session today. The session, which was chaired by Dzavid Nimani, appraised the current political and security situation in the province. The introductory report was made by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee. The session was also attended by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Proceeding from the introductory report and the discussion, the Presidency and Presidium judged that, in addition to the internal enemies, the enemies and reactionary forces outside the country who are against Yugoslavia's stability, independence and nonalignment have also become active and have joined in alliance with the internal enemies.

The Presidency and Presidium at the same time judged that the article published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, the organ of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, concerning the events in Kosovo, by its content sided with the nationalist and irredentist forces which organized the hostile demonstrations. By its attitude ZERI I POPULLIT openly took the side and stood in defense of the most reactionary forces and trends in the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and identified itself both with the emigre political organizations and with those reactionary forces in the world which are opposed to the cohesion of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Although constant anti-Yugoslav propaganda activity had already before been practiced against Yugoslavia from Albania, the above-mentioned ZERI I POPULLIT article represented a clear political platform of territorial claims against Yugoslavia, in which connection use was also made of Albanian nationalism, irredentism, untruths and demagogy.

At the session it was noted that the broadest masses of working people, citizens and youth--Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Turkish, Muslim and those of other nations and nationalities of Kosovo--together with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, sharply condemn and reject the claims against our country and the interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

The joint session defined the tasks in the further ideopolitical activities in Kosovo and other measures aimed at preventing subversive propaganda and other hostile activity.

The Presidency and Presidium stressed the significance of the further efforts for the development of good-neighborly relations between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the involvement of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in this cooperation, which must be a factor in the establishment of closer relations between the two states and peoples. At the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium stress was laid on the resolve of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo to oppose any misuse of the true interests of the people of Albania and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia with regard to the further development of good-neighborly cooperation.

Dragosavac Speaks

LD152050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this afternoon spoke to the political aktiv of the composite organization of associated labor "Elektroprivreda Kosova" [Kosovo Electro-Engineering Industry] in Obilic. On this occasion, Husamedin Azemi, member of the management committee of "Elektroprivreda Kosova," acquainted Dr Dragosavac with the sociopolitical activity and situation in this composite organization, which employs 12,000 workers in its 10 work organizations and 21 basic organizations and work communities, after recent demonstrations and hostile actions in some places in the province. Azemi said that a small number of members of this collective whom the enemy succeeded in deceiving by demagogic slogans also took part in the demonstrations. The overwhelming majority of workers of this composite enterprise, however, energetically denounced hostile demonstrations and are confirming this now by increased efforts and production results. The production of coal, electricity and gas and their delivery has never been interrupted for a single moment, Husamedin Azemi emphasized.

The workers employed in the separation departments, power stations and coal mines in particular have demonstrated their commitment, so that electricity was received without interruption by users in the province and outside Kosovo. All five generators are operating in the Kosovo thermoelectric power stations, Azemi emphasized, and between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of lignite is produced daily at the "Dobro Selo" and "Belacevac" opencast mines. At the same time he stressed the efforts which are being made in finding the most favorable solutions for joint investments by the republics and provinces and the future construction of capacities for the exploitation of the enormous coal reserves in Kosovo which are estimated at over 10 billion tons.

It is good that you are achieving new results in your work and production and that the recent events have not discouraged you from further developing working and political activity because this is the best way to master the problems of our development and to prevent hostile activity which has appeared or will appear in the future, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said at the beginning of his speech.

We had problems, we have them now and we will have them in the future. Unfortunately, neither will we be spared activity by the class enemy inside or outside the country. However, we have successfully overcome these problems and will continue to overcome them, thus continuing on our road of socialist self-managing development.

In spite of the damage caused by the enemies to Kosovo and entire Yugoslavia, they are not as strong as some wish to make them in order to undermine or more seriously endanger the successful implementation of LCY policy on the domestic and international plane.

We must constantly bear in mind the enormous prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia in the world. This position of our country in the international community emanates from its internal socialist essence, from the results which we have achieved during the national liberation war and socialist construction and from the successful implementation of these principles in our foreign policy. The present situation in the world is very serious, Dragosavac recalled. There is no country which has not experienced the consequences of the economic crisis, while the political crisis also is more and more pronounced.

Speaking next about our internal development, Dragosavac said that it is logical that such rapid development should also create certain problems and that they should be solved in every part of Yugoslavia, in each organization of associated labor. In all this, he emphasized, we must be capable of grasping the objective and subjective shortcomings which are everywhere. They were also in Kosovo and the enemy wanted to exploit them in his activity. We all have to learn lessons from all this, so that also in the future we will be able to thwart such attempts, above all by eliminating difficulties and by further strengthening brotherhood, unity and togetherness by all our peoples and nationalities.

Referring to some slogans shouted by the participants in demonstrations, Dragosavac said that they were not new and that we came across them before. We shall not allow anyone, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee emphasized, to dictate borders inside Yugoslavia and even less that someone should dictate them from outside. We have never done anything like this ourselves, nor will we do so.

The slogan "we want a republic" today is no less reactionary than the slogans of those forces with which we settled accounts during the national liberation war.

The question which the enemies in recent demonstrations tried to raise was: Who is exploiting whom and who is giving to whom? Nobody in Yugoslavia who is serious has ever questioned the need to help the development of Kosovo, Dragosavac emphasized.

The only question was how to do this most successfully, how to speed up the income-linking process of associated labor of the republics and provinces, and on this plane we are still faced with great tasks.

After these events in Kosovo, it is very essential that other environments should consider and assess them in a rational manner and not emotionally, or from nationalist position, because such behavior is equally dangerous--no matter where it comes from. We all benefit equally through being together. Without this we would all lose, Dr Dusan Dragosavac emphasized.

We are not a great nation if we compare ourselves with (?big nations). But our greatness lies in the development and constant promotion of brotherhood and unity, of togetherness. This criterion will become still more important in the future.

Fight for the people who were deceived in recent demonstrations but also be firm in the struggle against individuals who serve alien policy. We never have made compromises with enemies, nor shall we make them now or in the future. Be consistent in your struggle against all that is alien to our socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, against all that threatens our brotherhood, unity and togetherness, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said in his speech to the political aktiv of the composite organization of associated labor "Elektroprivreda Kosova" in Obilic.

More on Dragosavac

AU151955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Kosta Krajincanic and Miloslav Ilic report]

[Text] This afternoon, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed the political aktiv of the Elektroprivreda Kosovo composite organization of associated labor on the international situation and the currently important tasks of communists in fulfilling their everyday work obligations, as the most effective means in the struggle against hostile activities. Kosta Krajincanic and Miloslav Ilic report:

The Kosovo combine, the large working collective which employs 12,000 workers, represents a complete electric power and energy system. For that reason it is an important factor in Kosovo's total economy. Its future is based on the enormous reserves of brown coal which are estimated at over 10 billion tons. One out of every four workers employed by the combine is a member of the League of Communists. Yet, it nevertheless happened that during the recent disorders a certain number of the combine's workers, including--as was noted with regret at the meeting this afternoon--members of the League of Communists, joined the demonstrators. The workers involved in this connection have never distinguished themselves by diligent work. However, an enormous majority of workers of this collective refused to be misled by hostile slogans, and the production operations continued normally during that entire time.

Having exhaustively spoken on the international situation and on Yugoslavia's important role in overcoming the political crisis in the world, Dr Dusan Dragosavac pointed out that all these complicated relations inevitably had to be reflected in events in our country also.

[Begin recording] If the international situation were, if I may put it this way, much better, if there were not such a crisis in the world, if these mad forces were not strengthening in many points of the world and if there were not also other things, many of these phenomena would certainly be of a peripheral character and we would not have to attack such great importance to them. But in such an international situation, we see that these phenomena can cause us serious damages. And for that reason the League of Communists must be sensitive to that.

And let me say: We must take into account the fact that precisely in this international situation and in view of the area in which we live and the relationship of forces in the world, we must proceed from the need to behave more responsibly. First of all, we must be aware--and our neighbors must also be aware--of the fact that whenever throughout history the big powers became involved in the Balkan region, and whenever certain ruling circles in the Balkans served these big powers, that was always to the detriment of all peoples living in this Yugoslav and general Balkan area. Vice versa, whenever in any period throughout history the progressive forces succeeded in eliminating these various negative foreign influences from this area, those were the important and shining periods throughout history and especially during recent history. [end recording]

Continuing his speech, Dr Dusan Dragosavac discussed the hostile essence of the slogans used by the demonstrators in Pristina and in other Kosovo towns. Commenting on the hostile meaning of the demonstrators' demand to form a republic, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said, among other things:

[Begin recording] To what a great extent is this slogan reactionary and impossible, not only because we must resolutely defend the integrity of Yugoslavia as a whole, but also because this slogan is altogether impossible because in Yugoslavia, the peoples and nationalities are so intermixed that no one is able to gather even one single complete nation within the borders of one republic, one province and so forth! And today, that is not even essential. What is essential today is that we must continue to develop brotherhood and unity, to develop the equality of everyone, primarily within and through associated labor, and to develop the equality of peoples and nationalities. [end recording]

Slovene LC Official

LD151518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav community is interested in a thorough analysis of the recent events in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, said Joze Smole, chairman of the Central Committee Commission for International Relations of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. Smole specified that this analysis should assess not only the negative influences from abroad, but also the activity of those forces in Yugoslavia which act as opponents of the self-management, non-aligned and socialist orientation of the country.

Smole warned that because of the strong political cohesion and equitable cooperation among the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia the negative influences from abroad were sometimes unduly neglected and underrated.

The Slovene official holds that the forthcoming analysis should sought [as received] the causes of the events in Kosovo also in some weaknesses in the social development, inadequate development of the political system, inadequate contacts in practice between local leaderships on the one hand and the working people and citizens on the other which account for the failure to adequately observe the real mood of the latter.

Joze Smole said that "nationalism in one's own ranks and the society on the whole must not be underestimated". He expressed the opinion that "the main causes of all serious crises in Yugoslavia to date were precisely in nationalism, not so much in social problems".

However, Smole came out against the thesis that "there is too much democracy" in Yugoslavia and that all problems should be solved by "administrative means" which are contrary to the self-management practice in the Yugoslav society.

VOJVODINA SAWP

AU151614 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Z. Serences report]

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 7 Apr--At its session today, the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium discussed current political issues connected with the hostile activity in Kosovo. The Presidium expressed full support for the political activity and other measures that are being taken by the political and state organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

It was particularly pointed out that the working people and citizens, young people and veterans, all peoples and nationalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina most energetically condemn the activity of hostile and counterrevolutionary forces which, from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, tried to endanger the SFRY's stability and constitutional system. The resolute action taken in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to remove the consequences of the enemy's destructive activity and to ensure the further conditions for socialist self-managing work and creative activity were unreservedly supported.

The peoples and nationalities of multinational Vojvodina--it was stressed in the discussion--in their historic struggle for class and national liberation and comprehensive socialist self-managing development, have always strongly adhered to Tito's line of brotherhood, unity and togetherness. For this reason we consider every nationalism in any part of our community as an act of counterrevolution, while we consider the struggle against nationalism our permanent and common task of organized socialist forces led by the LCY, a task that is always topical.

The SAWP Provincial Committee Presidium expressed its full support for the self-managing organized social forces, communists, the workers class and the working people of Kosovo of all nationalities in their resolute efforts to ensure as soon as possible the conditions for a normal sociopolitical and economic life. Our working people and citizens--the Presidium noted--firmly engaged on tasks of socioeconomic stabilization, while intensifying vigilance against enemies of all kinds, will concentrate all their forces even more on further developing self-management and a more rapid material, social and cultural transformation of the Yugoslav community. Thus it will best contribute to the stability, strength and security of nonaligned Yugoslavia, and to strengthen its international position.

Montenegrin SAWP

AU151607 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Slavko Vukasinovic report on positions adopted by the Montenegrin SAWP Provincial Conference, in connection with hostile activity in Kosovo, at its session in Titograd on 10 April]

[Text] The Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference most sharply condemns the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity of the organized groups of Albanian nationalists and irredentists directed against socialist, self-managing, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia, and against the Albanian nationality itself in Kosovo.

At the same time, the conference expressed its full agreement with the appraisals and posititions adopted in this connection by our state and party leaderships in the federation, Serbia and Kosovo, as well as its full support for the comprehensive activity and measures that are being taken with the aim of unmasking the hostile activity, as well as with those measures and actions which will ensure the conditions for a normal sociopolitical and economic life in the Province of Kosovo.

Therefore, the Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference calls on all SAWP organs and organizations in the republic and on other organized sociopolitical forces to manifest maximal vigilance and a state of readiness, organization and responsibility in the struggle against the enemies of our socialist, self-managing, independent and nonaligned community, irrespective of which ideologically hostile positions they may act from and irrespective of which method of hostile activity they may use. In connection with the developments in Kosovo, the young people, citizens and working people of Montenegro in recent days expressed their readiness and determination to defend the achievements of our revolution, and to further develop and promote the brotherhood and unity of the Montenegrin people and nationalities which live in Montenegro.

In all localities in the republic, particularly those with mixed population, it is necessary to constantly reexamine, critically, the situation and relations, to develop and deepen mutual confidence and togetherness, while energetically opposing all attempts aimed at manifesting nationalism and hostile activity of any kind. This is said, among other things, in the positions adopted today.

"We must not and will not allow, because of the hostile activity of a group of nationalists and irredentists of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, the Albanian nationality as a whole, which itself condemned the hostile and destructive attempts, to be accused. We will wage a stubborn struggle--and this must be our permanent task and obligation--to preserve and promote the traditionally good relations and equality of the Montenegrin people, and the Albanian and other nationalities that live in Montenegro." This is stated in the positions of the Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference. Also on this occasion, the Republican conference points to the importance and need for regular, complete and objective information of the working people and citizens on the developments in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as about other developments and events in the country and abroad.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL REFUTES ALBANIAN PRESS ARTICLE

AU151301 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Speech by Ali Sukirja, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists, at the 13 April session of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference in Pristina--read by announcer]

[Text] The report by Comrade Azem Vlasi is based on our appraisals of the nationalist and irredentist demonstrations and on the activity that has been carried out so far in our entire province. Such activity still continues. As is known, this hostile action has been sharply condemned by the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and all others living in our province, and as such they have enjoyed the full support of the entire workers class, all citizens and working people and all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. This activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations [words indistinct]. We have demonstrated by this activity that we are able to mobilize broad popular masses and that the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations possess both the strength and the potential to form a broad front in the struggle against any hostile counterrevolutionary destructive activities, such as those demonstrations were.

This struggle that we are now waging and this political activity are primarily aimed at preserving and strengthening the brotherhood and unity through the struggle to strengthen our self-managing socialist political system and continue our struggle for economic stabilization simultaneously with production as well as the struggle to preserve the independence and integrity of Yugoslavia, our federal community, and to fulfill the role which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has as an element of our federalism. In this activity we cannot be satisfied with a mere condemnation of the demonstrations [words indistinct]. The activity must assume a new quality [words indistinct].

Among the organizers of the demonstrations and disorders there were individuals whom our people and citizens will quickly recognize and know who and what they are. They acted from nationalist, irredentist and hostile positions.

We must primarily ensure, not only by our political activity but also by specific work everywhere and everyplace, a strengthening of the unity of the workers class because, as we have seen, the efforts of the enemy were primarily aimed at drawing in not only the school youth in order to [few words indistinct] but also at including in the ranks of demonstrators also [few words indistinct]. In all our political activities it must be completely clear to us where the (?nationalist) ideology aimed dividing the workers class on a national basis leads. It is quite well known to us that the workers class has its unified interests as a class regardless of the fact that it also has national interests as a part of its nation.

At the same time we must energetically and resolutely struggle against the attempts of [word indistinct] of nationalism of all colors, Albanian, Serbian, or Montenegrin nationalism. [Passage indistinct] our self-managing socialist political system of the SFRY, our community of equal peoples and nationalities.

The strength of the Socialist Alliance in mobilizing and activating all our working people, workers, peasants and youth has found its full expression in the ideological-political struggle. We must develop broader activity in the sphere of ideological activity among the youth. I do not mean that that activity should be in the manner of a campaign; it should involve direct activities and work in the ideological-political sphere. The youth organization must participate even more in all our tasks and actions as well as in our entire sociopolitical life, in our political self-managing socialist system.

We must now start afresh to see that the SAWP of Kosovo as a front of organized socialist forces will realize its task and that the communists in it will carry out the League of Communists line. I think that in this sense we must improve the method of our work and to enrich its ideopolitical content, developing various forms of democratic self-managing practice, for it is the only way to struggle successfully against bureaucracy, liberalism, opportunism and all other antiself-managing occurrences on the road of our further development.

In this respect I think that we must pay attention to another task. When it is a matter of presenting our results achieved, one sometimes gets the impression that we are (?inhibited) in citing (?the achievements of) our development. However, we must constantly publicize these results, for they constitute the fruit of the efforts of our working people in developing our self-managing socialist society. At the same time they are a result of the solidarity and aid of our entire socialist community.

It is well known that 80 percent of the funds available to us in the province's budget come as aid of our entire socialist community and the socialist republic. Billions of dinars invested in Kosovo are the best evidence of the solidarity of our community based on the correct policy of the LCY. All this constitutes the reality and interest of our entire socialist community of Yugoslavia, the reality of the community of equal peoples and nationalities of our country.

I want to say a few words in connection with the article in ZERI I POPULLIT, which referred to the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Allegedly assessing the latest events in Kosovo, the ZERI article is (?a brazen expression of support for) counterrevolutionary, nationalist and irredentist actions and their protagonists. On the basis of correct positions of principle, we in Kosovo and Yugoslavia always stressed that we do not wish to enter into polemics. We did so with the aim of developing cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

Some circles in Albania seem to have gained a wrong impression of why we did not reply to their attacks.

Until now we have not replied to their so-called ideological attacks because we thought that they had nothing in common with true Marxist ideology. We have not entered into revealing a number of well-known matters, being guided by our basic principle of non-interference in internal affairs of others and of every people having the right to choose its own road of development. Our tolerance was motivated by our principled policy of investing maximum efforts to develop cooperation in our mutual interest.

What in the ZERI article above all causes deep indignation for all our peoples and nationalities is the attempt to sow hatred among the Albanians against the Serbian people and set them against each other. For whose benefit does one talk now about Karadjordjevics and Rankovicites and their alleged revival, or mention the London and Versailles agreements, as ZERI I POPULLIT does? What does it mean? It is nothing but a call to carve up federalism and to destroy Yugoslavia, an attempt to introduce hatred and chauvinism between the Albanians and Serbs and all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. We communists and all the working people from the ranks of the Albanians shall struggle in unity against slinging mud at the Serbian people, who jointly with the Albanians and other peoples struggled for freedom and a happier future of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Serbian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, shed its blood in the struggle against the fascist occupiers and traitors to the country, including those in the ranks of its own people, the Chetniks. In that struggle, it sacrificed its best sons and daughters in the struggle against the return to the old and to realize the ideals of socialism and communism and ensure a better and happier life, which constitutes the continuation of the revolutionary struggle of such well-known personages as Svetozar Markovic, Dimitrije Tucovic, Radovan Dragovic, Filip Filipovic and others.

This ZERI article speculates about the participation of the militia from Serbia and Belgrade in establishing public order and does so with the aim, again, to sow hatred between the Albanians and Serbs. Such allegations are poisonous slogans and a nationalist and irredentist platform, which clearly has the aim of causing hatred and intolerance among people.

It is done with anti-Yugoslav, antisocialist and antiself-managing aims. At the same time all this casts doubt on ZERI assertions that they are allegedly prepared to fight in the event of any danger threatening Yugoslavia from any side.

What encourages us most at this moment is the fact that the people are united and deeply aware that there is no other prospect or alternative to brotherhood, unity and togetherness with other peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia, further deepening socialist self-managing relations and strengthening the position of independent nonaligned Yugoslavia.

SUNDIC CRITICIZES FOREIGN MEDIA COVERAGE OF KOSOVO

LD151854 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The extreme fascist emigration from Yugoslavia and Albania has organized anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Frankfurt, Brussels and Washington with the intention of once more providing its patrons--espionage and subversion centers--with proof that they are not paying it for nothing, although it is true to say that publicity was not as good as desired, except in Brussels, where some of the ringleaders were allowed to appear on television screens.

We are not in the least astonished to see the Ustashe and the Albanian fascists getting together. What astonishes us is the understanding shown by Belgian state television for the enemies of Yugoslavia, with which Belgium maintains good and friendly relations.

If anyone tries to convince us that this is due to Belgium's attitude on human rights, we can state in advance that we are not so naive, because if that were what Belgian state television is worried about, then it would be someone else who appeared on its screens, every day, instead of the remnants of the Yugoslav and Albanian fascist emirgration who have found shelter in the so-called free world only because they are always ready to join in any kind of anti-Yugoslav activity.

After all, Brussels is the seat of the Atlantic pact, one of whose tasks is to wage a special war against free and independent countries. Throughout its existence Yugoslavia has often been the target of enemies of all kinds and we have got used to the fact that they are always heard together, in unison with the enemies who are trying to undermine our unity from within and to threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Frankfurt, Brussels and Washington are most closely related to the forces that tried a few days ago in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to threaten the unity and cohesion of Yugoslavia. Their allies quickly made themselves heard, both in neighboring Albania and in the ranks of the extremist fascist emigration in the West.

This shows that our country's enemies are not choosy about their allies as long as their aims are identical. This is how--and this had already been in preparation for a long time--the Ustashe, the Albanian fascists, the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI and the most reactionary press in the West found themselves on the same side, with the blessing or open support of certain circles in the so-called free world. To all of them the disturbances in Kosovo were a pretext for open and crude interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

Now that conditions in Kosovo are returning to normal, thanks to the resolve of the whole of the Yugoslav community to put an end to nationalist and irredentist excesses, the reactionary press is unable to reconcile itself to this fact. Some of the papers continue to write about the events in Kosovo exclusively on the basis of statements made by emigre circles and of what the Albanian press writes. Even GRANMA, the organ of the Cuban Communist Party, found itself of use to the Albanian official agency by providing its readers with official Tirana's interpretation of the events in Kosovo. One wonders who else is still lining up to join the anti-Yugoslav dance. However, fortunately, both the music and the dancing will be in vain again this time.

MIJATOVIC, VRHOVEC PAY 4-DAY VISIT TO ZAMBIA

For Lusaka radio and Belgrade TANJUG reportage on the 4-day visit to Zambia by State Presidency President Cvijetin Mijatovic and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, see the Southern Africa section of the 15 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

FRG'S BRANDT CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS OFFICIALS

Talks With Djuranovic

LD161004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic and President of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany Willy Brandt stated in an extensive talk today that cooperation between the two countries is successfully developing and that very-well developed relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic considerably contribute to this cooperation. Current international questions, particularly economic relations in the world and relations between the developed and the developing countries, were also discussed in the talks today.

Meets Grlickov, Minic

LD161016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov and Milos Minic and Executive Secretary for the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic today conferred with Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Willy Brandt, Chairman of the SPD parliamentary party in the Bundestag disarmament group Egon Bahr and Chairman of the SPD Development Commission Wolfgang Roth. The complex set of problems of present-day international relations was discussed on the occasion. Special stress was laid on the need for renewing the process of detente as the only way for preserving peace and ensuring social progress in the world.

The interlocutors stressed that the existing crisis spots in the world and the big powers' strained relations impose the necessity of all progressive political forces in the world further investing efforts for their speedier and fundamental solution.

Special attention was devoted to the deepening of the economic gap between the developed and developing countries, a problem which particularly affects the least developed countries.

Support was offered to the efforts made towards renewing global negotiations.

The LCY and SPD officials noted that in the present situation the policy and the authentic principles of non-alignment still further confirm their outstanding value and importance. The LCY and SPD representatives also exchanged views on the condition and trends in the workers' movement and other progressive movements in the world. They agreed that it is necessary that all progressive and political forces in the world intensify their efforts towards consolidating peace, security and equality-based international cooperation in Europe and the world.

The LCY and SPD representatives assessed cooperation to date between the LCY and SPD as having been based on the principles of mutual respect, open exchange of views, recognition of differences resulting from differences in the character of the two parties and agreed that their mutual relations must continue to develop on the basis of these principles.

BORBA INTERVIEWS SPANISH CP LEADER CARRILLO

AU151631 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 81 p 8

[Vitomir Krstanovic report on interview with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, at Belgrade airport on 6 April]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr--Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, has ended his 2-day visit to Belgrade. His weekend in our country's capital was to work: In addition to extensive talks at the LCY Central Committee Presidium with the highest leaders of the League of Communists--which, among other things, included an exchange of information on the sociopolitical and economic situation in the two countries, a discussion on numerous international problems and a review of the state of affairs in the international workers movement--Carrillo managed to speak on Sunday night at the tribune of the Marxist Center of the League of Communists of Belgrade about current developments in Spain and the policy of the Spanish Communist Party.

At Surcin Airport this morning, prior to departing from Belgrade, in a conversation with a BORBA journalist the leader of Spanish Communists set forth some views of the Spanish Communist Party on the current situation in Spain and the world.

Greater Unity of the Left

The road that Spain is taking can and must be only the road of further democratization of relations in Spain. Regrettably, however, very strong forces exist which did not break with the old system, which did not reconcile themselves with the privileges lost. Mistakes still exist that were made during the past 4 years when the democratic system was insufficiently strong to radically change the earlier situation. However, the attempted coup d'etat has strengthened the Spanish Communist Party and has to a certain extent brought the unity of the democratic forces in the country closer, something that is a positive side of the unpleasant event.

Carrillo stressed that the unity of the left, the pursuance of a policy that will gain the confidence of workers, increase employment and develop autonomy, the prevention of nationalist provocations ("certain infantile forms of nationalism have appeared in certain parts of Spain," Carrillo said), and the elimination of terrorism, represent the basic and only way to strengthen and realize democratic tendencies. In this sense, the will of the people exists, but it is also necessary for this to become the practice of all democratically oriented forces.

The world situation is not developing in a way that would suit the needs of the people and Spain, Carrillo said about the international political situation. The world needs peace, but everywhere there is the rattle of sabers. In this respect, too, it is necessary to realize the unity of democratic forces, their united activity. It is necessary to apply in a uniform manner--he stressed--realistic means which will reduce tension in various parts of the world where frictions are now very strong. In this respect, too, the need arises for a democratization of relations, international relations, as a condition for realizing the general desire for peace and progress.

Positive Development

Within this context, I believe that the situation in the Mediterranean is very complex, and our two countries are situated in this area. In this area there are many existing hotbeds of crisis, and also possible hotbeds of crisis. I believe that a solution could be found if the countries of the Mediterranean region assumed control over it and over solving the current tension, without any interference from outside, without accepting this interference....

During the talks in Belgrade with Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and with their associates, relations among the workers, communist and progressive movements in the world, as well as bilateral relations between the LCY and the Spanish Communist Party, were discussed.

The relations between our two parties are excellent, Carrillo stressed. It would be a very good thing if we encountered in other countries and parties such an understanding as we do in Yugoslavia. A fundamental agreement on the basic problems of the world today, on the demands made by the struggle to maintain peace and to achieve a relaxation of tension exists between us. I believe that all elements exist for these relations to continue and develop in the same positive direction as in the past, Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, said in conclusion.

PRESIDENCY HOLDS 15 APRIL SESSION IN BELGRADE

LD152100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG)--A session of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, attended by the highest-ranking functionaries of the Yugoslav Federation, was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Vice President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher as the president, Cvijetin Mijatovic, is currently on an official and friendly visit to Zimbabwe.

The Presidency discussed some questions related to the armed forces, total national defense and social self-protection.

On the basis of a proposal submitted by its amnesty committee, the Presidency adopted a decision on pardoning a certain number of convicted persons.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE ADOPTS HIGHER SUGAR PRICES

LD151834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Anton Polajnar, chairman of the Federal Community for Prices, today informed journalists that the Federal Executive Council adopted the proposal of the Federal Community for Prices to increase the price of sugar by 5 dinars per kilogram. This decision comes into effect at midnight on 15 April. Thus the manufacturing price of granulated sugar has been increased from 15.30 to 20.30 dinars per kilogram, that is, by 32.7 percent, while the retail price will be 25.50 instead of 20.50 dinars, that is, 24.4 percent more. The representatives of the sugar producers in fact asked for an increase of 89 percent, which the Council of the Federal Community for Prices and then also the Federal Executive Council did not accept. An increase of 5 dinars has become inevitable, Polajnar explained, because the present price is unrealistically low also in relation to some other prices (potatoes, for instance, are more expensive) and in comparison with the world price of sugar which even after this increase is still 5.5 dinars per kilogram higher. It is small wonder, therefore, that such prices have practically stimulated uneconomical and wasteful consumption of sugar.

The new price will increase the cost of living by 0.24 percent.

TU LEADERSHIP ARGUES AGAINST PRICE HIKES

LD151826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav trade union leadership today urged a curb on the rise of prices in the country and better protection of the citizens' standard of living. In this sense the rise of prices in March (a little over 3 percent) represent an encouraging sign in comparison with the much higher percentages in January and February.

The Trade Union Confederation will resolutely fight tendencies to use the rise of prices as the only means for solving the problems of bad organization of and incorrect attitude to work, and investment failures, it was said at a session today of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council. The trade union urges that decisions on the increase of prices of products be taken only after workers in these enterprises have assessed the consequences of such decisions for both the position of their work collective and the consumers' standard of living. The session established that the recent agreement on price policy in the country has already begun to yield positive rsults. The agreement provides that the inflation in Yugoslavia be reduced from last year's 50 percent to 30 percent in this year. The Trade Union Confederation Council also pointed out that the standard of living cannot be protected by the price policy alone and appealed for the increase of production and earnings.

CROATIA SAWP DISCUSSES SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

LD142212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 April (TANJUG)--The Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia today determined the basic tasks of this organization as regards the training of working people and citizens for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The theme of the conference session was devoted to these tasks and the introductory report was submitted by Stanko Naletilic, chairman of the coordination committee of the republican conference for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The system of defense and protection which we have been developing in recent years in the Socialist Republic of Croatia in keeping with common aims and interests, Stanko Naletilic said, has been considerably strengthened and has assumed the character of a wide and well-organized sociopolitical action. One of the basic principles of the socialization of defense, security and protection, the self-organization of the entire sociopolitical system, is being successfully implemented and the initiative and creativeness of millions of working people and citizens is constantly increasing.

As an inseparable part of socialist self-managing social relations and as an important function of self-management, all-people's defense and social self-protection are not and cannot be a momentary affair, a campaign or the exclusive right of someone who carries out these functions for or on behalf of the working class. They are, Stanko Naletilic said, a vital interest and concern of all working people and citizens and a necessity to their social and self-managing associations which give the defense-protection activities the character of a constant, organized and conscious social action.

Naletilic then assessed that the affairs of defense and protection were increasingly the concern of delegations and delegate assemblies but that the delegate system had still not basically mastered all of this problem. Insufficient breadth of actions and unnecessary delay in discussing topical questions of defense and protection in their executive administrative organs is slowing down the socialization process of activities concerning defense and protection, he pointed out.

The Socialist Alliance, as the widest political basis for the organization and implementation of all-people's defense and social self-protection, must in the future contribute still more to strengthening the armed forces, consolidating their unity and links with the people and to further developing territorial defense as the armed nucleus of defense of every basic cell of life and work. As emphasized during several hours of debate, it is also necessary to promote the work of civil protection. Special attention must also be paid to the preparation of economic and social activities for their efficacious functioning in exceptional and wartime conditions.

In assessing the political situation, which is the starting point of every political and other action, including in the field of defense and protection, the statement that the situation is good and stable is already customary. This general assessment is basically correct but a still greater reality and boldness in assessing the situation would contribute to the quality of political action.

Concluding the discussion on this theme, Jovo Ugrcic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia, emphasized that we must build a united and firm front of organized forces led by the LCY, as well as armed forces and services and organs of public order and social security. In this context, Jovo Ugrcic said, all-people's defense and social self-protection has an important place. He emphasized that we must, therefore, include in the system of defense and protection all working people, socio-political organizations and self-managing communities from basic organizations of associated labor and local communities onward.

We have never concealed the fact that our system has its adversaries and enemies, Ugrcic emphasized. He pointed out, however, that compared with the forces of the working class and the people the internal adversary, including its link with the hostile emigrants from Yugoslavia, was too weak.

In Kosovo, for instance, these adversaries now appeared in a most impudent manner with nationalist and chauvinist slogans and counterrevolutionary aims. It is clear, however, that this time they were mistaken and incorrectly assessed the loyalty of the working people and citizens of Kosovo, as well as of the entire country, to Tito's work and the policy of the League of Communists. Our reply had to be and was clear and resolute, Jovo Ugrcic emphasized, conveying the message that we shall not allow anyone to endanger our national integrity, to change our social system, to undermind the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities and to ruin what we have achieved with great sacrifice and self-denial during the national liberation struggle and socialist construction.

The phenomena of nationalism as a reactionary ideology in any part of our country threatens all of us and therefore we not only support all measures in full solidarity with the social forces in Kosovo but also have the obligation to adopt the same action in our own environments, the members of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia emphasized.

The Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia discussed and adopted the annual report on the work of the conference, the Presidium and working bodies. The conference members also adopted the new statutes of the SAWP of Croatia and the plan of work for the forthcoming period. The session sent telegrams to the SFRY Presidency and to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee as well as to the sociopolitical organizations of Kosovo, expressing full support for actions designed to eliminate attempts at hostile and counterrevolutionary activity in this province.

VOJVODINA LC VIEWS POLITICAL, SECURITY SITUATION

LD111440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 10 Apr (TANJUC)--The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists today considered the political and security situation in Vojvodina. The discussion centered on the involvement of organizations and organs of the Vojvodina League of Communists in implementing socioeconomic stabilization, development, promotion of intranational relations and equality, strengthening the united system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, especially as regards the improvement of their own action ability, and enrichment of the content and form of ideopolitical work in all fields of life, particularly among youth.

Every basic organization should increase its responsibility for the situation in its environment. It should analyze the economic and political situation, and on this basis launch the solution of the most important questions of life and a determined struggle against all aspects of hostile activity, especially nationalism, which always represents an act of counterrevolution.

As has been done by the communists and all the peoples and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists expressed full support for the measures and actions undertaken by sociopolitical organizations, communists the working class and working people of Kosovo, to eliminate and unmask the hostile activity carried out from nationalist and irredentist positions and directed against the unity and integrity of the SFRY.

INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION IN VOJVODINA REPORTED

LD091044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0946 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 9 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina, apart from having highly developed agriculture and food processing industry, ranks among the country's major suppliers of energy.

In the first three months of this year, oil wells in Vojvodina yielded about 310,000 tons of crude oil, which is 14 percent above the plan.

This year, oil production in Vojvodina is expected to reach about 1,225,000 tons, or a quarter of Yugoslavia's total oil production.

Last year, Yugoslavia produced 4,230,000 tons of oil and imported 10,234,000 tons. Compared with 1979, Yugoslavia oil production increased by 100,000 tons while its oil imports decreased by almost a million tons.

The production of oil, natural gas and coal in Vojvodina plays an important role in reducing the deficit of the country's balance of payments, as part of Yugoslavia's general efforts to reduce its dependence on outside energy sources. Last year, Yugoslavia succeeded in reducing its balance of payments deficit from some 3.6 billion U.S. dollars to 2.3 billion. This year, the deficit is expected to fall to 1.8 billion U.S. dollars.

CUT IN RELIEF FUNDS FOR MONTENEGRO PROPOSED

LD061342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council has forwarded to the Yugoslav Assembly a draft proposal for reducing funds to be allocated to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro in 1981 which stem from the obligations of the republics and provinces. The draft proposal envisages that the funds to be allocated on the basis of the law on alleviating the aftermath of the earthquake in Montenegro should be cut by 50.5 million dinars. The proposal for the reduction of funds is based on the effects which followed the exemption from customs and other import duties on equipment and reproduction material imported in 1979 and 1980 for reconstruction needs of the area affected by the earthquake. The Federal Executive Council has proposed that the proposal should be adopted by summary procedure.

MACEDONIAN SAWP SESSION ON INFORMATION ACTIVITY

AU132020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Skopje--Significant results have been achieved in the past few years in informing the world public, Macedonian workers and emigrants in European and overseas countries, as well as compatriots in the neighboring countries, about life and development in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Interest in this republic is constantly growing in the world. Its socialist self-managing reality and the right of the Macedonian people and Albanian and Turkish nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to a free, unhindered and independent political, economic and cultural development, as well as their lasting ties with self-managing, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia, are very positively appraised.

This assessment was made yesterday at a session of the section for foreign policy of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia, and the coordination committee for information and propaganda activities toward foreign countries. Tasks were also pointed out in information for foreign countries, and these include a harmonized information activity, a further improvement in the socialization of this field, the openness of information sources to representatives of foreign information media, the further enrichment and improvement of radio broadcasts beamed abroad, informing Yugoslav, or rather Macedonian, citizens and emigrants about the heritage and achievements of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and the promotion of publishing activities in Macedonian and foreign languages.